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An abſtract of the act 13° *Geo. III. cap.* 54. *for the more effectual preſervation of the game in Scotland; and for repealing and amending ſeveral of the laws now in being relative thereto.* [329.]

[As this act concerns Scotland only, the words, *in that part of Great Britain called Scotland*, are always kept out.]

Preamble. THE laws already made for the preſervation of game are found by experience to be inſufficient for that purpoſe.

§ 1. Every perſon who ſhall wilfully take, kill, deſtroy, carry, ſell, buy, or have in his or her poſſeſſion, or uſe, any muir-fowl or tarmargan between the 10th of December and the 12th of Auguſt, or any heath-fowl between the 10th of December and the 20th of Auguſt, or any partridge between the 1ſt of February and the 1ſt of September, or any pheaſant between the 1ſt of February and the 1ſt of October, ſhall, for every bird ſo taken, &c. forfeit 5 l. Sterling; and in caſe of not paying the ſum decreed within ten days after conviction by a final ſentence, ſhall ſuffer two months impriſonment for each 5 l. thereof.

2. Provided, That nothing in this act ſhall extend to any pheaſant or partridge taken in the ſeaſons allowed by this act, and kept in any mew or breeding-place.

3. Every perſon not qualified to kill game, who ſhall have in his or her cuſtody, or carry, at any time of the year, any hares, partridges, pheaſants, muir-fowl,

fowl, tarmargans, heath-fowl, ſnipes, or quails, without leave of a perſon qualified to kill game, ſhall forfeit for the firſt offence 20 s. and for the ſecond and every ſubſequent offence 40 s.; and in caſe of not paying within ten days after conviction, ſhall ſuffer ſix weeks impriſonment for the firſt offence, and three months for the ſecond and every ſubſequent offence.

4. Every perſon who ſhall make muir-burn, or ſet fire to any heath or muir, from the 11th of April to the 1ſt of November, ſhall forfeit, for the firſt offence 40 s. for the ſecond 5 l. and for the third and every ſubſequent offence 10 l.; and in caſe of not paying within ten days after conviction, ſhall ſuffer impriſonment, ſix weeks for the firſt offence, two months for the ſecond, and three months for the third and every ſubſequent offence.

5. The tenant, poſſeſſor, or occupier, of the ground upon which ſuch muir-burn ſhall be made or diſcovered in forbidden time, ſhall be deemed guilty of the offence, and be liable to the ſeveral penalties aforeſaid, unleſs he or ſhe ſhall prove, that ſuch muir-burn was communicated from ſome neighbouring ground, or was raiſed by ſome perſon not in his or her ſervice or family.

6. Provided, That every proprietor of high and wet muir-lands, the heath upon which frequently cannot be burnt ſo early as the 11th of April, may, when ſuch lands are in his own occupation, burn the heath upon the ſame at any time between the 11th and 25th of April; and when ſuch lands are let, may, by a writing ſigned by himſelf, or his commiſſioner or factor, authoriſe the tenant or tenants in ſuch lands to burn the heath thereon between the 11th and 25th of April, without incurring any of the penalties before mentioned.

7. Previous to ſuch burning by a tenant, the writing authoriſing it, ſhall be recorded in the ſheriff or ſtewart books.

8. All offences againſt this act ſhall be inquired into and determined, by the oaths of one or more credible witneſſes, or by the confeſſion or oaths of the parties accuſed, before any two or more juſtices of the peace, or before the ſheriff or ſtewart depute or ſubſtitute of the county where the offence ſhall be committed, or the offender found; and ſhall be carried on, either at the inſtance of the fiſcal of the court, or of any other perſon who will inform or complain.

9. If any perſon ſo convicted, ſhall not pay the forfeiture within ten days after conviction, it ſhall be lawful for the juſtices, ſheriff or ſtewart depute or ſubſtitute, before whom the action may have been brought, upon application of the proſecutor, to grant warrant for levying the forfeitures by diſtreſs and ſale of the offender's goods, with the coſts, returning the overplus to the owner; or to grant warrant for committing the offender to the common gaol of the county for the time above ſpecified, as ſatisfaction for the forfeiture, or until payment: and in caſe a warrant for diſtreſs ſhall be firſt obtained, and the forfeiture ſhall not be recovered in conſequence thereof, it ſhall be lawful for the juſtices, &c. who granted the warrant, upon its being certified by the officer employed in executing it, either that he has been able to recover no part of the forfeiture, or that a certain part, to be certified by him, ſtill remains unrecovered, to grant warrant for committing the offender as aforeſaid, as ſatisfaction for the forfeiture, or till complete payment be made.

10. One moiety of theſe forfeitures ſhall be paid to the proſecutor, and the other applied to the uſe of the poor of, or to the repairing of the roads within, the pariſh where the offence ſhall be committed, as the juſtices, &c. before whom the offender ſhall be convicted, ſhall direct.

11. Provided, That it ſhall be lawful for any perſon conceiving himſelf or herſelf aggrieved by any decree in ſuch proſecution, to appeal to the next circuit-court, or where there are no circuit-courts, to the court of juſticiary at Edinburgh, by entering an appeal in open court at the time of pronouncing the decree, or within ten days lodging the the ſame in the hands of the clerk of court, and ſerving the adverſe party, or his procurator or agent, with a duplicate thereof; which ſervice ſhall be ſufficient ſummons to oblige the proſecutor to anſwer, fifteen days after ſervice, at the next circuit-court, or at the juſticiary-court at Edinburgh where there are no circuit-courts, and thereupon the judges in ſuch circuit or juſticiary courts ſhall hear and determine; and in caſe they ſhall determine againſt the appellant, they ſhall condemn him in reaſonable coſts; and the decree ſhall be final.

12. The appellant, at entering the appeal,

appeal, ſhall lodge with the clerk of court a bond, with a ſufficient cautioner, for paying ſuch ſum as ſhall be affirmed by judgement upon the appeal, and for paying coſts, if any ſhall be awarded; and the clerk ſhall be anſwerable for the ſufficiency of the cautioner.

13. In caſe any circuit-court ſhall, on hearing any ſuch appeal, find ſuch difficulty as that they cannot determine the ſame, conſiſtently with juſtice; in ſuch caſe, and not otherwiſe, ſuch circuit-court may certify the appeal, together with the reaſons of the difficulty, and the proceedings thereupon had, to the juſticiary-court at Edinburgh; which is required to determine the ſame.

14. Provided, That no forfeiture, &c. in this act ſhall be recovered, unleſs the proſecution be commenced within ſix months after the offence committed.

15. Nor unleſs the offence be committed after the 24th of June 1773.

16. From and after the paſſing of this act, an act 24° Geo. II. *for the better preſervation of the game in Scotland* [xiii. 276.], an act 3° * Geo. III. *for the better preſervation of the game in Scotland, and for repealing part of* the act juſt mentioned of 24° Geo. II. [xxiii. 212, 25.], and an act 6° Geo. III. *to extend the act 4° Geo. I. "for the further preventing robbery, &c." to Scotland, ſo far as it relates to the tranſportation of felons; and for amending the laws for reſtraining muirburn, &c.* are hereby repealed.

SIR, *London, Aug. 31.*

IReland at preſent labours under two maladies of equal magnitude and inveteracy, and both generated by opinions ariſing from a predominating ſelf-intereſt, and the moſt blind national prejudices. To the former we may juſtly attribute, that no land-tax has hitherto taken place in that kingdom; to the latter, that ſhe does not enjoy the ſeveral advantages which ſhe might derive from her ſoil, her ſituation, and her numerous inhabitants, by an union with the mother-country.

Including the moraſſes, mountains, and unimproved bogs, that country contains about eighteen millions of Engliſh acres, and above 400,000 houſes. Computing the firſt on an average at 7s. 6d. an acre, and one third of the laſt at 6l. per ann. each, ſuppoſing the other two to be mere cottages, eſtimated with the lands; and deducting two millions of acres, or a ninth part, for waſte, the groſs amount of the annual rents of both will be near ſeven millions; which, at a land-tax of 18d. in the pound, would produce half a million at leaſt. If therefore ſeveral of the high duties which at preſent retard the improvement of the trade of that kingdom, particularly the articles neceſſary to the carrying on its manufactures, were taken off, and a land-tax ſuch as here propoſed ſubſtituted in their ſtead, we may more readily imagine, than preciſely aſcertain, the innumerable advantages which muſt neceſſarily accrue from ſuch a meaſure. Suffice it to mention only, the obliging the great Engliſh landholders, who ſeldom ſet a foot in the country, and the numerous abſentees, who ſpend three fourths of their time out of it, to pay a proportionate ſhare of its public burdens.

But this being no more than a palliative to this and every other evil, derived from the internal conſtitution and mode of government eſtabliſhed there, till theſe undergo an alteration, by an incorporating union, every partial remedy will be equally vain and nugatory; nor can the former ever happen, unleſs the deep-laid deſigns of a few artful men, whoſe importance and that of their families depend on impoſing on their deluded countrymen, are firſt unveiled. Whenever this ſhall take place, the Iriſh nation will plainly perceive the extenſive benefit of being united to their brethren in England. Not truſting to artful repreſentations, dictated by prejudice or ignorance, they have no more to do than to take a retroſpective view of Scotland in the year 1707, and compare it with its preſent ſtate, and of the extent of Edinburgh, and the entries at the ports of Leith and Glaſgow at both periods. On ſuch an inſpection, the inhabitants of Dublin would be ſoon convinced, that Edinburgh, inſtead of being deſolated by the removal of her parliament, has increaſed more ſince that event, in buildings, riches, and magnificence, than any other town in the united kingdoms not immediately depending on trade or manufactures.

A Friend to both Kingdoms.

* [We cannot find the act here mentioned among thoſe paſſed in the *third* year of the preſent King, but one was paſſed in the *firſt* year of his reign which has verbatim the ſame title [xxiii. 212, 25.]. — *Quær.* Is the act of the *firſt year* repealed?

The debate on ſubſcription continued.

Mr Charles Jenkinſon. A curſory ſurvey of the hiſtory of the times would convince any man of the Hon. Gentleman's miſtake who ſpoke laſt, in accuſing Laud as the principal promoter of that farrago, as the gentleman was pleaſed to term it. — [Here he referred to an act paſſed in the reign of Edward VI. and alſo quoted ſeveral particulars relative to Profeſſor Cheek, Q. Eliſabeth, and James I.] — From the paſſages, Sir, here alluded to, it is manifeſt, that what the Hon. Gentleman hath attributed to Laud, is the work of other hands. But granting it, Sir, as the gentleman ſays; yet candour muſt allow, that Laud, with all his faults, was a very great man. With reſpect, Sir, to the matter of ſubſcription, I profeſs myſelf an advocate for the meaſure, a convert to its utility. I know, Sir, with men of lively parts, and a brilliancy of genius, there is nothing ſo eaſy as to place an object in ſuch a light as that the byſtanders cannot refrain from beholding it with ridicule; I know, Sir, that the hackneyed term *ſuperſtition* may be called in with great dexterity, as a bugbear to alarm weak minds, by ſuggeſting groundleſs terrors: but, Sir, ſurely this cannot be called a ſuperſtitious age; it is rather an age of ſcepticiſm; under the notion of religious liberty, the ſolemn truths of religion itſelf are treated with contempt, and ſceptical infidelity abounds.

Some men, Sir, are for laying our youth under no reſtraints: others go farther; they argue for the natural excellence of the paſſions, and urge, that they ſhould be left to indulge at will. But, Sir, if the paſſions are early felt, ſad experience proves, that reaſon is a gueſt which takes not up her reſidence in our breaſts until a late, very late period of life. One man who calls himſelf a philoſopher, hath contended, that man, as he comes into the world, ſhould be left entirely to himſelf; at random to receive each impreſſion from without, at random to follow each ſuggeſtion from within. I do confeſs, Sir, I would have a great curioſity to try the experiment; but certain I am, a perſon trained in ſuch a manner would be a man quite unfit to live in ſociety. This, Sir, is the mode of education contended for by Rouſſeau, whom I always looked upon as an ingenious madman. With reſpect, therefore, Sir, to an exemption from human ties in matters of religion, I am againſt it. So much depends upon the right education of youth, that every innovation on an eſtabliſhed mode which for ages hath been found to anſwer the end, ſhould be avoided. That the preſent mode adopted at our univerſities has anſwered the end, the paſt and preſent experience may determine. Whence the man who explored the unfrequented paths of ſcience, unlocked the ſecret ſtores of knowledge, and laid open the hidden treaſures of learning and of wiſdom? whence, Sir, Bacon? From a univerſity. Whence, Sir, he who by the ſureſt geometric proofs ſought out the laws of matter and of motion? whence Newton? From a univerſity. On the other hand, whence all that ſcepticiſm, that froth of words, that puerile ſtuff ſo much the taſte of the preſent times? I will anſwer you, Sir, Not from a univerſity, but from your Humes, your Bolingbrokes, your Rouſſeaus, and others of this deſpicable tribe.

Since then, Sir, the cuſtom of our univerſities, for ages, hath anſwered every end the ſtate could require in the education of its youth, I am not for ſubſtituting another mode, I am not for making an innovation upon their eſtabliſhment.

Nor is it, Sir, an eſtabliſhment peculiar to Engliſh univerſities; all foreign ones have their teſts. At the univerſity of Paris I know a teſt is eſtabliſhed, and the members are required to teſtify their ſtrict adherence to ſuch doctrines as characteriſe the religion of the country. By the edict of Nantz alſo proviſion is made, that Proteſtants, the diſſenters of that country, ſhall nevertheleſs declare their aſſent to a certain form preſcribed. What therefore hath been ſo univerſally adopted, I ſhould ſuppoſe adopted becauſe found to be of national utility; and I ſhall not, Sir, give my voice for England to be exempt from what hath been found by foreigners neceſſary for the maintenance of the religion of the country; by conſequence I ſtrenuouſly oppoſe the motion, and your quitting the chair.

Mr Montague. A gentleman, ſome time ſince, congratulated a Noble Lord oppoſite me, on his election to the chancellorſhip

cellorſhip of a univerſity; and ſeemed to intimate, that his Lordſhip might uſe his weight with the univerſity in behalf of that ſide the gentleman eſpouſed. I am afraid the Noble Lord has too much weight with ſome bodies, and too little with others; however, his Lordſhip has, I am informed, given his opinion on the ſubject. As to the education of youth, it cannot be deemed more important than I think it; but with reſpect to requiring ſubſcription from all indiſcriminately, I confeſs I think it abſurd; for the very knowledge of thoſe articles our youth ſubſcribe, would be of no manner of advantage in civil life. I know a Noble youth, [the young Marquis of Granby], who has all the goodneſs of his much-lamented father's heart, is poſſeſſed of infinite genius, and, as a claſſic, few, I believe, ſurpaſs him; yet with reſpect to the articles, I don't know that ever he confeſſed himſelf a *ſupra* or a *ſublapſarian*; and though a tolerable Grecian, he may yet not know whether the ſo much conteſted Greek word ſhould be *Omouſia* or *Omoiouſa*. The knowledge of theſe matters are unneceſſary, and therefore no atteſtation of their truth or falſehood ſhould be required.

Mr Townſhend. I do not, Sir, riſe, warmly to eſpouſe either ſide of the queſtion. I am rather neuter; a ſituation in which I am not accuſtomed often to ſtand. I think the Hon. Gentleman's motion reaches too far, and yet I think it ought not to be entirely oppoſed. I am not diſpleaſed with the gentleman who ſits below me, [Sir Roger Newdigate], nor ſhould I cenſure any gentleman who now does or propoſes hereafter to repreſent the univerſity of Oxford, for warmly oppoſing the motion; but I flatter myſelf, that if the univerſity ſhould hereafter, in its wiſdom, think fit to deſiſt from requiring ſubſcription, the gentleman who now ſo ſtrenuouſly argues againſt the meaſure, may then be induced to change his opinion, and be the firſt to extol the reformation adopted by the univerſity. —As to the Humes, the Bolingbrokes, and the Rouſſeaus, I verily think them, Sir, the worſt peſts to ſociety. But, Sir, do not let us go into the oppoſite extremes: let ſomething be done; and if we cannot comply with all, let us ſhew a willingneſs to comply with ſuch part as cannot injure the cauſe of truth, of religion, of virtue.

Sir W. Dolben. Upon a ſubject of this kind it is poſſible, Sir, that a perſon as obſcure as myſelf may throw ſome light. The queſtion before us ſeems to be, Whether it is at all expedient for this Houſe to interfere in the matter of ſubſcription? and if expedient, Whether this be the time it ſhould interfere? For my part, Sir, I cannot diveſt myſelf of the idea, that the motion the Hon. Gentleman hath this day made, is ſome how or other connected or involved in the motion which was made laſt year. The petitioners ſeeing it impoſſible to gain their point in a direct manner, have endeavoured obliquely to obtain the prayer of their petition; beginning with the youth of the univerſities, they thought would be a ſtep towards ending with themſelves. The ſtratagem was artful, but not too artful to be ſeen through; and as, Sir, I believe this to be the caſe, I do not think it expedient for this Houſe to interfere at all. — But, Sir, at any rate this cannot be the time, if we conſider the ſtate of religion amongſt us. Such is the degeneracy of the age, that if we give way in one inſtance, we ſhall be peſtered with petitions to grant many unwarrantable things. Has not this been the caſe, Sir, already? Firſt come the Diſſenters: next comes an allegation, that the degrees of conſanguinity prohibited from intermarrying with each other, ſhould be aboliſhed, and that leave ſhould be given a man to marry his grandmother. Dr Kennicott, of Oxford, tells the public, that we have a ſpurious Bible, to which no credit ſhould be given; he hath therefore received ten thouſand pounds for collating manuſcripts; and will not, I ſuppoſe, have finiſhed before he receives another ten thouſand pounds. Mr Foote, the comedian, had the ſhameleſs effrontery from his theatre to tell us, that the ten commandments might be divided into two parts, and that he would make a comedy of each part. Now, Sir, when ſuch licentiouſneſs, ſuch ſacrilegious aſſertions are daily propagated, I think, inſtead of relaxing, we ſhould keep a ſtricter hand. Beſides, Sir, was the ſubſcription at matriculation ſuch a grievance as is pretended, why do foreigners flock in ſuch multitudes to Oxford in preference to Cambridge? I know many there at preſent who think the complaint frivolous. In ſhort, Sir, I wiſh the Houſe not on any account to interfere; and if it does determine to interfere,

fere, I am clearly of opinion that this is not the proper time.

Sir Richard Sutton. Mr Speaker! In anſwer to what an Hon. Gentleman [Mr Jenkinſon] ſaid ſome time ſince, concerning the foreign univerſities, I, Sir, was at both Leipſic and Gottingen, and I can aſſure him, that at neither of thoſe places does the cuſtom of ſubſcribing prevail. At Oxford, indeed, when I took my Maſter's degree, I writ my name in a book, and was afterwards told I had ſubſcribed ſome articles which I had never ſeen. At the German univerſities we had ſtudents of all perſuaſions; Catholics, Proteſtants, and thoſe of no religion at all. We had, I remember, a youth, born of Heathen parents, educated in a Chriſtian country, merely, I ſuppoſe, to preſerve the breed.

Mr Page. I really, Sir, do not ſee why the Houſe ſhould be longer troubled with a motion, founded on a ſcrap of a pamphlet, written by a perſon we know nothing of. This ſame Dr Tucker might be anſwered by Dr Tottie.

Lord North. I am not certain, Sir, whether I ſhould have taken any part in this debate, had it not been for an expreſſion let fall by an Hon. Gentleman [Mr Montague] whom I am proud to rank amongſt the number of my friends.

The gentleman, Sir, is pleaſed to talk of the "weight I may have with ſome bodies;" he is alſo pleaſed to intimate, that I have given "an opinion on the ſubject." Honoured as I am, Sir, far beyond my deſerts; diſtinguiſhed in a manner to which my feeble abilities could lay no claim; I can only ſay, Sir, that my opinion was not officiouſly obtruded; I gave it, when aſked, as became an honeſt man; I gave it with all deference to thoſe who aſked it.

The queſtion before us, Sir, hath been this day much agitated. As a private individual, as a member of parliament only, I ſhall offer the objections I have to make to the motion propoſed. Sir, we have heard a great deal about *atteſtations* and *ſolemn ſubſcriptions*. The friends of the motion have, with ſingular adroitneſs, endeavoured to put ſubſcriptions to the articles, on almoſt the ſame footing with oaths. Now, Sir, it ſo happens, that the gentlemen who have ſpoken in behalf of the queſtion, are ignorant of, or willfully miſrepreſent the matter of fact: for, Sir, the ſubſcription required of youth at their matriculation, implies nothing about their aſſent to the thirty-nine articles; they barely ſubſcribe their names in token of their being members of a church which maintain ſuch and ſuch doctrines. When they take, Sir, a degree, the form runs thus: "I do profeſs to believe, that the articles, &c. contain nothing but what is *agreeable to the word of God.*" Now, this, Sir, is very different from a ſimple ſubſcription of a name, which, in the ſenſe the univerſity receives it, is far from meaning that the ſubſcriber thereby declares his full aſſent to every propoſition contained in each article.

But, Sir, were there any grievance in the caſe, who are the parties that complain? Not the members of the univerſity; not the young men whoſe cauſe is pleaded with ſuch perſuaſive eloquence. Who then are they? It is eaſy to gueſs, Sir, from whence this motion originates; it is no difficult matter to conjecture the reſtleſs ſpirits who are at the bottom of it. But, Sir, ſhall we be prevailed upon to grant now what we wiſely reſiſted in its firſt ſtage? Shall we permit in one form what we choſe to reject in another? I ſhould hope not, Sir; I ſhould hope we are better friends to that religious diſcipline and eſtabliſhment which hath ſtood the teſt of ages.

We are told, Sir, of reformation. The reforming notions of this age, Sir, are dangerous in their tendency; ſomething more than reformation is intended; ſomething that deſerves an harſher appellation; and to which, if we give way, adieu to religion, adieu to every thing dear to us as men and as Chriſtians. On the whole, Sir, I am againſt the motion, becauſe ſubſcription enjoins no hardſhip on the parties who ſubſcribe; becauſe they do not complain of it as an hardſhip; becauſe the ſenſe in which they ſubſcribe, by no means implies their aſſent to the propoſitions; and becauſe the times are ſuch, that relaxation in matters of this kind, inſtead of reforming, would increaſe that diſſoluteneſs of religious principle, which too much prevails, and is the characteriſtic of this ſceptical age.

Sir William Meredith. I ſaid, Sir, that there are *honeſt* men whoſe conſciences can dexterouſly diſtinguiſh between ſubſcribing and verbally aſſenting to the truth of a thing. I envy not the gentlemen their talents; I have, thank God, through life been unaccuſtomed to all ſuch ſubtleties. An ingenuous mind

ſcorns

ſcorns pitiful evaſions; it has no need of ſalves, and deteſts them. I ſhould have thought, Sir, that a youth, by ſubſcribing, declared his unfeigned aſſent to the contents of the propoſitions he ſubſcribed. I was miſtaken, Sir: miniſters explain it otherwiſe; he, it ſeems, only thereby ſubſcribes himſelf a member of the eſtabliſhed church! I thank the Noble Lord for his diſtinction; it may be of ſervice to the cauſe of caſuiſtry.

As to the petition laſt year moved for, the petitioners pleaded, as well as ſome other gentlemen over the way, in behalf not only of themſelves, but of thoſe who might have children; and for the ſake of our infant poſterity, they were anxious to have what the Noble Lord thinks no grievance, but I call an oppreſſive one, rectified.

The Noble Lord is pleaſed to ſay, "That the youth make no complaints." To whom are they to apply for relief? Are they to preſent themſelves at the bar of this Houſe? Their ſuperiors have refuſed to abate one tittle of their ſevere exaction: who then but ſome member, a ſtranger to the jargon of the ſchools, can take up their cauſe? Such an one hath made this motion; and, content to be the ſervant of theſe little-ones, he hath ſolicited the interpoſition of that power which alone can ſave them from the oppreſſive hand of ſpiritual tyranny.

As to what an Hon. Gentleman [Mr Page] let fall concerning Dr Tottie; ſurely the gentleman hath not peruſed the Doctor's performance; but leſt the Houſe ſhould depart with a wrong impreſſion of that Rev. Archdeacon, I will inform you, Sir, that in a charge to his clergy, deſigned as a defence of the articles, there is the following paſſage: "Taken in a *literal ſenſe, the thirty-nine articles are horror and blaſphemy.*"

Sir William being now extremely hoarſe, ſat down; and thus ended the moſt remarkable debate we have had during the courſe of this ſeſſion. The numbers, on a diviſion, were, for the motion 67, againſt it 159.

To the Rev. Mr Picard, chairman of the committee of Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters for obtaining relief, &c.

SIR, *London, Feb.* 16. 1773.

YOur propoſed application to parliament is ſaid to be upon the common principle of liberty; notwithſtanding, if you obtain your end, and the propoſed bill ſhould paſs into an act, ſome gentlemen of your own body will be left expoſed to all the vengeance of the penal laws. Can you then clear yourſelf, and the committee in general, from the imputation of low and ſelfiſh views? Can you reconcile the preſent application to parliament with that candour, and brotherly love, of which we generally hear ſo much from the pulpit?

Is it reaſonable, is it becoming Chriſtianity, to require me to ſubſcribe my belief in the Bible, without ſpecifying what that Bible is? Ought not the books to be received as canonical, be pointed out as they are in the articles of the eſtabliſhed church, and in the Weſtminſter aſſembly's confeſſion of faith? But the preſent mode of your propoſed declaration, leaves us abſolutely at an uncertainty, what is and what is not ſcripture. [11.]

Can you, Sir, can the other members of the Rev. Committee, ſubſcribe the whole Bible in its preſent form, even excepting thoſe paſſages which you take to be wrong tranſlations? Nay, can you all ſubſcribe all the books which we have received as canonical, even in the original languages?

Is it not well known, that many of the friends of the preſent application would not ſubſcribe the Bible itſelf if the ſeveral books contained in it had been ſpecified as in the articles, becauſe they think, that ſome of thoſe books are not divinely inſpired?

Is it not the opinion of thoſe gentlemen, that the Pentateuch ought to be curtailed, that the 45th pſalm, Solomon's Song, the book of Daniel, part of Ezekiel's Prophecies, part of Zechariah's, and the whole Apocalypſe, ſhould be cut off from the ſacred canon, as not given by inſpiration?

Your anſwer will greatly oblige, &c.

DAVID DOUBTFUL.

Practical obſervations of an Eſſex Farmer for curing wheat damaged in the field by rain in harveſt.

A Wet harveſt is what a farmer dreads more than almoſt any thing, as it hurts the quality of his corn, increaſes expences, and greatly leſſens his profits.

So much depends upon the well getting in of our bread-corn, that every man who knows any thing that can forward ſo good a purpoſe, is in duty bound

bound to communicate it for the benefit of the public.

It is a well-known maxim, that wheat ſhould be left ſome days in the field after it is cut, before it is inned. This the farmers think (and not without reaſon) improve its qualities: the dew plumps the kernels, and the ſun brings it to a proper and perfect ſtate of maturity.

Theſe then are the benefits that reſult from leaving the ſheaves for ſome time abroad; but it is neceſſary the weather ſhould be fine, or great loſſes are often the conſequences of this practice.

Sometimes, when the farmer leaſt expects it, the weather ſets in foul, and it rains for ſeveral weeks ſucceſſively: it is then very difficult to preſerve the wheat from being greatly damaged, notwithſtanding the many contrivances that have been thought of for this purpoſe.

Some ſhock their ſheaves, ſetting them up in traves of ſix ſheaves of a ſide, and two to cap them: but this is a very dangerous method, and never to be practiſed after much rain has fallen. If the ſheaves were dry when they were ſet up, from an expectation of its raining, it is of great ſervice; but if they are firſt ſuffered to be wet, ten to one but the corn ſweats, ſprouts, and rots, by being ſo cloſe confined from the action of the air.

In Middleſex, Kent, and ſome parts of Eſſex, they generally bind their wheat as they reap; but then it muſt be ſuppoſed that their crops are for the moſt part pretty clear from green weeds, which would otherwiſe cauſe the ſheaves to ſweat violently in the mow, and greatly damage the corn.

If a farmer is ſo unfortunate as to have his wheat-ſheaves thoroughly wetted, if fine weather enſues, I would by all means adviſe him to unbind them, and afterwards ſpread them out to be dried by the ſun. This ſimple method will often prevent great loſſes, and the wheat may at laſt be got in in tolerable good order.

If the rain, however, ſhould continue long, and there ſhould be danger of the kernels growing, (which by obſervation he may eaſily judge of), I would adviſe the thinking farmer to carry it inſtantly home, wet as it is, and afterwards manage it as I ſhall direct, from my own frequent experience.

When the waggon or cart comes home loaded with ſheaves, let them be thrown promiſcuouſly into the bay of the barn, and not regularly mowed; for it is neceſſary they ſhould lie hollow, that the air may get into the vacuities, and prevent ſheaves from heating during the little time they are to continue in the ſituation above deſcribed.

Let the farmer next prepare ſome cutting-boxes, ſuch as horſe-meat is cut in in Kent, and ſome other counties. — The number of theſe boxes ſhould be according to the quantity of wheat he has wet; but three or four conſtantly kept going, will do a great deal of work.

With theſe cutters let the ears be cut off from the wet ſheaves; and when a ſufficient quantity are collected from all the boxes, let them be put looſely up in ſacks, and carried to a malt-kiln, there to be regularly and gradually dried; and when the firſt parcel is done, another is to ſucceed, and ſo on till the whole work is completed.

This method I can from my own experience recommend; and it is leſs expence than would at firſt thought be imagined. The heat of the kiln may be kept up higher than when malt is drying, as the chaff of the ear will prevent the kernel of the wheat from being damaged by the fire, unleſs the heat is very intenſe; but it will, however, be proper to keep the ears gently ſtirring with a fork or rake during the time they are drying.

In this manner the farmer will find great advantage; and his wheat will, with a very inconſiderable additional expence, be nearly, and ſometimes quite as good in a wet harveſt as if it had been houſed in ever ſo good order, in fine ſun-ſhining weather.

If, by chance, after you have cut off the ears of the ſheaves, the weather ſhould change, and become fine, you may often dry them without the aſſiſtance of the kiln, by ſpreading them thin on a large threſhing-cloth, and turning them frequently with a wooden rake; and even if this method ſhould not dry them entirely, it will ſtill bring them ſo far forward, that the kiln will eaſily complete the cure. I muſt, however, caution the farmer not to ſuffer the kiln to be too much heated, unleſs the ears are kept conſtantly ſtirring during the time they are drying.

X. Z.

The Hiſtory of Europe, continued. [407.]

Affairs of Poland continued.

The court of Vienna continued long undetermined and irreſolute as to the meaſures which it ſhould purſue in reſpect to the affairs of Poland. The election of the preſent King, under the immediate influence of Ruſſia, was equally repugnant to its political intereſts, and to its ſtrong predilection in favour of the houſe of Saxony. For though the Electoral Prince was not yet of age, its hopes were not loſt of reinſtating that family in Poland upon a future occaſion, until the election of ſo young a prince as the preſent King, and the authority which it was evident Ruſſia would obtain in the country during his adminiſtration, precluded them entirely. This diſappointment was not received, without a very viſible degree of chagrin and diſſatisfaction. The Auſtrian miniſter was accordingly recalled from Warſaw before the election took place; no other was ſent to ſucceed him; and though the legality of the election was barely acknowledged, no friendly correſpondence was kept up with that court.

Many other parts of the conduct of the court of Peterſburg had excited the ſtrongeſt diſlike, if not animoſity, at Vienna. The manner in which the Empreſs-Queen was abandoned in the laſt war, when ſhe was at the point of obtaining all the dear-bought fruits of it, by recovering thoſe favourite and valuable parts of her hereditary dominions which had been ſo violently wreſted from her, and by wreaking her revenge upon that moſt deteſted enemy, who was already ſeemingly in her hands, was a matter that could not be forgot, and might ſcarcely be forgiven. The expulſion of Prince Charles of Saxony from the dukedom of Courland, which was a meaſure evidently calculated to ſeclude his family from all farther connections with Poland, was conſidered as much an inſult to the houſe of Auſtria, as an injury to that of Saxony.

The ſubſequent conduct of Ruſſia, in regard to the affairs of Poland, inſtead of leſſening, afforded new and ſerious cauſes for increaſing the diſtruſt and jealouſy of Auſtria. The haughty deſpotiſm and arrogance with which that arbitrary power made a young man, who was its miniſter at Warſaw, the dictator of a code of laws to the King and the republic; and the iron hand with which, in the face of the world, it ruled them both, were matters as truly alarming to Auſtria, as they were dangerous to Germany in general; and as the ſtrict union between the King of Pruſſia and the Czarina ſeemed to render the evil irremediable, the jealouſy and averſion naturally grew ſtronger in proportion to the appearance of the danger. Theſe were matters ſo thoroughly underſtood all over Europe, that no one heſitated in the opinion, that the quieſcence of the court of Vienna, in regard to Poland, proceeded entirely from its apprehenſions of that of Berlin.

When the affairs of that country were arrived at ſuch a criſis, that the Confederates, in the blindneſs of rage and fury, flew to arms, the ſame appearances were ſtill viſible at Vienna: and though no public act was done in their favour, the tone, the language, and the countenance of both the court and people, were well underſtood to be ſo; and ſufficient cauſes were ſuppoſed for their not making a more explicit avowal of their ſentiments. The Confederates accordingly found a ſure refuge and protection in every part of the Auſtrian dominions during the whole time of the troubles. Their manifeſtoes and declarations, even that which declared the throne vacant, the King an uſurper and tyrant, and recommended his deſtruction as a common enemy, were printed and publiſhed in them, and from thence circulated throughout Europe. The ſums of money which were iſſued for their ſupport by the court of Saxony, as well as from other quarters, were all tranſmitted to them through the hands of the bankers at Vienna; and Hungary might be conſidered as little leſs than their head quarters, and a place of arms, during the war. The ſame diſpoſition was viſible for a long time in favour of the Turks; and it has been even aſſerted, that a treaty was actually entered into, and nearly concluded, between the Porte and the court of Vienna, by which the latter was to engage as a principal in the war, and to be ſupported with a very large yearly ſubſidy by the former.

The conferences between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia [xxxii. 507.] ſoon changed the politics of the court of Vienna; and it is probable that their unexpected junction in opinion and counſels, cauſed a ſtill greater revolution in thoſe of the

court of Peterſburg. It is not indeed to be imagined, that the preſent partition of Poland can be in any degree a favourite meaſure with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, or that it at all correſponds with her original views in reſpect to that country. Her great object, undoubtedly, muſt have been, to have kept that kingdom entire for the preſent; to have preſerved, for ſome time, the name and appearance of its ancient form of government, while ſhe extended her influence in ſuch a manner, as to continue in her hands the ſupreme direction and controul of the whole; a ſituation in which her ſucceſsful war with the Porte muſt inevitably have confirmed her. By this means ſhe would have avoided the exciting of the envy or the apprehenſions of her neighbours, as well as that obloquy which muſt ariſe, from the perfidious robbing of a friend and ally, in direct breach of all treaties, as well as of her own moſt ſolemn and repeated perſonal promiſes and declarations. Thus Poland would have anſwered all the purpoſes of a Ruſſian province, until it inſenſibly ſunk into one: or until ſuch a concurrence of circumſtances preſented themſelves, as would make it unneceſſary to continue the reſtraint any longer: in the former caſe, which would be the more eligible, the people would have remained contented, and fancied themſelves free, until by degrees they forgot the meaning of the term.

As a ſteady adherence to theſe meaſures would have been the true intereſt of Ruſſia, ſo it ſeemed to have been the original line of her conduct before the interference of the other powers, though deviated from, in ſome inſtances, by a heat and precipitation, which were perhaps neither prudent nor neceſſary; and would have been in ſome degree conſiſtent with thoſe ſolemn and public declarations which ſhe repeatedly made in regard to the affairs of Poland. For however equivocal the credit of ſuch authorities may be upon other occaſions, the admittance of her jealous and rival neighbours to a ſhare of her ſpoils, and the enabling them thereby to gain more than an equal degree of relative ſtrength, is a conduct ſo contrary to the true genius and temper of Ruſſia, that no doubt ſhould be made of her ſincerity in any act which militated with the opinion of its proceeding from her own choice. Upon the whole, there ſeems to be the ſtrongeſt reaſons to imagine, that the ſcheme for the partition of Poland did not originate in the court of Peterſburg, and that its acquieſcence in the meaſure, proceeds only from the neceſſity of the preſent conjuncture.

The firſt circumſtance that ſeemed to indicate any change in the ſyſtem of the court of Vienna, was the throwing out of ſome hints of ſome ancient claims which the ſtates of Hungary were ſaid to have upon Poland. Though theſe were but imperfectly expreſſed, they were ſufficient to excite a conſiderable alarm in a country which had already too many cauſes for being ſuſpicious of the deſigns of its neighbours; upon which the Empreſs-Queen wrote a letter with her own hand to the King of Poland, in the month of January 1771, wherein, after the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of unalterable friendſhip for him and the republic, and a requeſt that the motions of her troops ſhould give no alarm to either, ſhe concluded by aſſuring him, that ſhe never had entertained a thought of ſeizing any part of his dominions, nor would ever ſuffer any other power to do ſo.

Notwithſtanding the apparent ſincerity of theſe declarations, others of a different nature were publiſhed in the courſe of that year, by her troops in Poland. By theſe latter, the claims were renewed in general terms, but without any particular ſpecification of their nature or extent, it being profeſſed, that they ſhould continue dormant until the concluſion of a peace, when they ſhould be properly examined, and ſettled in an amicable manner: it was however declared, with an apparent reference to thoſe claims, that certain territories, which were occupied by the Auſtrian troops, ſhould be protected from all inſults whatſoever, whether on the part of the Ruſſians or the Confederates.

The equivocal conduct of Auſtria was ſtill continued; and though the fatal treaty of partition was ſigned early in the year of which we treat, (in February 1772), no apparent change took place in it for ſeveral months after. It would ſeem as if the court of Vienna had been at firſt either aſhamed of the infamy, or ſhocked at the enormity of this tranſaction; for it is ſaid, that Count Kaunitz, the Imperial prime miniſter, upon the queſtion being cloſely put to him near two months after, by ſome of the foreign miniſters, denied

denied it in the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſolemn terms.

It may be a matter of doubt, whether the inſidious artifices of the court of Berlin, in exciting the troubles, or the deluſive appearances of friendſhip ſhown by that of Vienna, were in the event more deſtructive to the unfortunate Polanders. It has been confidently aſſerted, that the former of theſe powers, with a premeditated deſign to bring matters to ſomething near their preſent criſis, firſt urged the Diſſidents, by repeated aſſurances of effectual ſupport, to imbark haſtily in the deſign of recovering their ancient rights and privileges, and then encouraged the governing part of the nation to perſevere in their oppreſſions, by private aſſurances to the moſt bigotted, and ſome of the moſt powerful members of the diet, that he would take no active part in their favour, until, by theſe indirect means, the whole kingdom was ſet in a flame. The enormity of ſuch a conduct makes it to be hoped, as well for the ſake of royalty as of human nature, that the charge is not founded in truth. But if it ſhould be otherwiſe, even this crooked ſyſtem of policy could have ſucceeded only in part, if the falſe lights hung out by Auſtria, operating upon the preconceived opinion formed of her diſpoſition and political views, had not encouraged the Poles to that ruinous and unavailing perſeverance and obſtinacy, which, without a due attention to the ſeaſon, or waiting for time or opportunity, firſt precipitated Ruſſia into extremities, which ſhe probably had neither foreſeen nor intended; and having covered their country with a deluge of blood, has terminated in its final deſtruction.

Incloſed as the Confederates were at the end of the preceding year, by the Ruſſian, Auſtrian, and Pruſſian armies, and abandoned as they ſeemed to be by their only allies, who were negotiating a peace upon ſuch unequal terms as afforded but little hopes of their being much conſidered, it was naturally to be expected, that their oppoſition would have been entirely at an end, and that the leaders would either have obtained the beſt terms they could from Ruſſia, or have retired into other countries, in hopes of ſome happy concurrence of circumſtances, which might have reſtored tranquillity and ſecurity to their own. Their conduct, however, was directly the reverſe; and in this hopeleſs ſtate of their affairs, they meditated new enterpriſes, and carried on the ſame ruinous kind of war which had ſo long deſolated the country.

In the beginning of the year, they had the ſeeming good fortune to ſurpriſe the citadel of Cracow (Feb. 2.), which they had already rendered remarkable by the ſiege which they had ſuſtained in it, in the beginning of theſe troubles. About the ſame time, they had various ſkirmiſhes with the Ruſſians, and the Poliſh crown-troops, in ſome of which they acted with a good deal of vigour; but all theſe efforts only ſerved to weaken themſelves irretrievably, by the continued ſlaughter of the nobility, and to complete entirely the ruin of the country. The citadel of Cracow, Tyniec, Czenſtochaw, and moſt of their other fortreſſes, were ſoon after beſieged by the Ruſſians; ſome of theſe, particularly the caſtle of Cracow, and the fortreſs of Tynice, made a moſt obſtinate defence, and held out a ſurpriſing length of time, the garriſons having endured unparalleled hardſhips before they ſurrendered.

In the beginning of May, Marſhal Zaremba, ſeeing that their affairs grew every day more hopeleſs, ſent an officer of diſtinction to the King and the miniſtry at Warſaw, to make an offer of ſurrender for himſelf and his party, which conſiſted of about two thouſand men; but at the ſame time deſired to be informed to whom he ſhould ſurrender; whether to the republic, or to the Ruſſians and Pruſſians, by whom they were ſurrounded. The anſwer was truly laconic: he was told, that as he had not conſulted them in forming the confederacy, they had no advice to give him in the preſent exigence. There ſeems to be but little doubt, that this anſwer was dictated by the Ruſſian miniſter, who probably did not now think it proper, that the King ſhould exerciſe any act of ſovereignty, or that a door ſhould be opened for an intercourſe, and communion of intereſts, between him and the Confederates; as it can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed, that in the preſent ſituation of affairs, he would, if left to himſelf, have acted ſo cruelly, and ſo contrary to his intereſts, as to cut off at once the greater part of the nation from all hopes of peace and accommodation.

Marſhal Zaremba now propoſed his terms where the power was lodged for receiving them. He was treated with

great diſtinction by the Ruſſian commander in chief, with whom he entered Warſaw, in a manner that carried more the air of a triumphant general, than that of a rebel or fugitive. The conditions were very moderate: he and his general officers bound themſelves by oath to enter into no other confederacy, and agreed to reſide at Warſaw till a pacification took place: the inferior officers, upon giving ſecurity for their future behaviour, were permitted to retire to their houſes in the country; and ſuch of the common men as had not eſcaped to the other confederacies, were incorporated with the Ruſſian or Poliſh troops. The King had the mortification to have one of his own ſubjects, whoſe direct ſubmiſſion to himſelf he had a few days before refuſed, now introduced to him upon more equal terms, by a Ruſſian officer, under the ſanction of a Ruſſian treaty.

Tyniec, and the caſtle of Cracow, ſtill held out, and were not taken till the latter end of June, or beginning of July. In the mean time, a body of Auſtrians had joined the Ruſſians, to carry on the ſiege of the firſt: the garriſon being reduced to the utmoſt extremity, and preferring any change of condition to that of a ſubmiſſion to their natural and inveterate enemies, they entered into a private treaty with the Auſtrians, and permitted them to take poſſeſſion of the fortreſs, without the knowledge or conſent of the Ruſſians.

The Ruſſian officers, who had too long made their own will the ſupreme law in every tranſaction with the Poles, could ill brook an inſtance which ſhewed that it was not equally omnipotent with other nations, and the loſs of a place which they conſidered as their own. The matter had like to become ſerious; and they ſtill made a ſhew of carrying on the ſiege, though the Auſtrians were now the defenders of the place. Whether it was, that the officers on either ſide were not fully apprized of the deſigns of their reſpective courts, and the nature of the connection between them, or that natural antipathy and contempt were ſuperior to any bands that could unite theſe ill-paired allies, however it was, frequent bickerings paſſed between them about this time; and it was as much as the two courts could do, to prevent their animoſity from ſhewing itſelf in a dangerous manner.

The Auſtrians having, June 9. ſeized the royal ſalt-mines at Wielickza, Bochinia, and ſome other places, which were a principal ſource of the King's private revenue, and the Pruſſians having cut him off from the remainder of it, which principally aroſe from the duties in Royal Pruſſia, the wretched monarch found himſelf, in the hands of his pretended and officious friends, bereft of all the means of ſubſiſtence. The Auſtrians did not yet, however, compel the crown-officers and magiſtracy to perjury, by obliging them to take oaths contrary to their allegiance. At the ſalt-works they proceeded no farther than to oblige the officers to ſign an act, by which they engaged to fulfil the duties of their places; not to ſend the ſalt elſewhere without order; to obey no orders but thoſe given by the commander in chief; and to keep the money ariſing from the works till they received farther inſtructions.

At length the time arrived, when the actors in this ſtate-farce had attained confidence enough to throw by their maſks, and to appear in their proper forms, without any diſguiſe. The King of Pruſſia, who was leſs attentive to appearances, had for ſome time made no ſecret of his intention, and had dignified his acquiſitions, as if they had been countries lately diſcovered, by the title of *New Pruſſia*. A manifeſto was delivered at Warſaw, Sept. 18. by the Ruſſian and Pruſſian miniſters, in the name of their reſpective ſovereigns, which was ſeconded a few days after, (Sept. 26.), by the miniſter from the Empreſs-Queen, in which the three powers openly avowed their intentions. This declaration was ſoon after ſucceeded by ſpecifications from the different powers, of the countries which they had agreed reſpectively to appropriate.

It would afford little uſe or entertainment, to enter into a long or particular diſcuſſion of thoſe ſtate-formulas, which are publiſhed in compliance with eſtabliſhed cuſtoms, and to blindfold the vulgar, without its being intended that they ſhould convey either truth or argument. The manifeſto ſets out with a detail of the laudable intentions and friendly offices of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in all of which ſhe is ſaid to have been either openly or tacitly ſeconded by the other two powers: general complaints are made, of loſſes ſuſtained, and expences incurred, in conſequence of the frequent

frequent troubles in Poland: the ſpirit of diſcord which has ſeized the nation, is greatly lamented, and a moving deſcription given of the miſeries it has undergone, and of its preſent deplorable ſituation, at the ſame time that the total diſſolution of the ſtate is foretold to be the conſequence of the preſent anarchy and diſorder, if not timely prevented. It is acknowledged, that this event would probably deſtroy the harmony and friendſhip at preſent ſubſiſting between the three great powers, which puts them under a neceſſity of taking a deciſive part in ſuch critical circumſtances, and with one accord to take ſuch effectual meaſures, as would re-eſtabliſh tranquillity and good order in Poland, and put the ancient conſtitution of that kingdom, and the liberties of the people, on a ſure and ſolid foundation.

Thus far nothing can appear more generous or laudable, than the conduct and intentions of the great allied powers. We are, however, ſoon informed, that as Poland is to be ſo highly benefited by the mutual friendſhip and harmony which now ſo happily ſubſiſts between them, it is alſo right, that they ſhould derive ſome advantage themſelves from this fortunate concord, while it laſts, the uncertainty of its continuance being moſt emphatically acknowledged. Thus circumſtanced, as they have reſpectively very conſiderable claims on the poſſeſſions of the republic, they will not expoſe them to the hazard of future poſſible contingencies, and have therefore determined among themſelves to aſſert thoſe rights and claims, which each of them will hereafter be ready to juſtify in time and place, by authentic records, and ſolid reaſons. That having reciprocally communicated their reſpective rights and claims, and being mutually convinced of their juſtice, they have determined to ſecure to themſelves a proportionable equivalent, by taking immediate and effectual poſſeſſion of ſuch parts of the territories of the republic as may ſerve to fix *more natural* and *ſure bounds* between her and the three powers. They alſo promiſe, that they will hereafter give an exact ſpecification of what they intend reſpectively to ſeize upon as an equivalent; and moſt generouſly diſcharge the Poles from all other debts, dues, demands, and claims, of whatever nature, whether on the poſſeſſions or ſubjects of the republic; at the ſame time inviting all ranks and orders of them, to baniſh, or at leaſt ſuſpend the ſpirit of diſcord and deluſion; in order that a diet being legally aſſembled, they might co-operate with their ſaid Majeſties, in eſtabliſhing on a firm and ſolid foundation the good order and tranquillity of the nation, and may at the ſame time ratify by public acts the exchange of the titles, pretenſions, and claims of the three powers, againſt the equivalents of which they have taken poſſeſſion.

It ſeemed by the delay in preſenting the ſpecifications, as well as by their ſubſequent conduct, that the uſurping powers had not been able in all this time to agree among themſelves, upon the ſhares which they ſhould reſpectively ſeize of the ſpoil, in the diviſion of this miſerable country. We accordingly find the ſame ſtudied obſcurity in theſe notifications that are obſervable in the manifeſto; the limits are uncertainly traced, and places and rivers marked as boundaries, which are not to be found in the maps, or are not generally known by the names aſſigned to them.

In the ſpecification delivered by the court of Vienna, the Empreſs Queen takes the countries contained within the following limits, as a portion equivalent to her rights: all that lies on the right ſide of the Viſtula, from the duchy of Silefia above Sandomir, to the mouth of the river San; and from thence along Tarnopol to Zamoiſe and Rubieſzow, up to the river Bog; and croſſing the Bog, and going along the proper frontiers of Red Ruſſia, to where the frontiers of Volhynia and Podolia meet at Zabraz; from thence in a ſtrait line to the river Nieſter, taking in that ſmall part of Podolia which is cut by the little river Podhorze, to its influx into the Nieſter; and ſo on to the bounds which ſeparate Pocutia from Moldavia.

The cauſes which excited an equivocal deſcription of limits, did not, however, continue long to operate, the declarations themſelves being no longer conſidered as binding, than till the three powers could agree upon an arrangement more advantageous to themſelves. The Empreſs-Queen accordingly poſſeſſed herſelf of the remainder of the Palatinate of Cracovia, and of the whole of that of Sandomir, on the left ſide of the Viſtula, and extended her uſurpation on the ſide of Podolia to within a few miles of Kaminieck. By this tranſaction, the houſe

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of Auſtria becomes poſſeſſed of two thirds of the Upper Poland, the provinces of Red Ruſſia and Pocutia, together with a part of Podolia, if not of Volhynia, containing in a direct line, from the borders of Sileſia, weſt, to the diſtrict of Kaminieck, eaſt, an extent of country of conſiderably more than 300 Engliſh miles, and in its greateſt breadth, from the Crapach mountains, which divide Pocutia from Moldavia, on the ſouth, to the borders of Lithuania on the north, of not leſs than two hundred, forming a vaſt extent of frontier along the borders of Sileſia, Hungary, Tranſylvania, and Moldavia.

Notice was given in this ſpecification, that the Count de Pergen was appointed commiſſary, plenipotentiary, and governor, in the new provinces; and the people were ſtrictly commanded to pay ready and chearful obedience to every thing he ſhould ordain. They were alſo informed, that though the day was not yet appointed for their taking the oath of allegiance to her Imperial Majeſty, it ſhould however be ſoon determined upon; and they were charged, in the mean time, to conduct themſelves as quiet and obedient ſubjects, in the ſame manner as if the oath had been already adminiſtered; in failure of which, they were threatened with thoſe puniſhments due to rebellious ſubjects.

The ſpecifications delivered by the Empreſs of Ruſſia were as little adhered to as thoſe preſented by the Empreſs-Queen. She alſo, by way of indemnification and exchange for divers ancient rights, and juſt and indiſputable pretenſions, ſeizes on the following provinces and people, whom ſhe incorporates for ever with her empire, viz. all Poliſh Livonia; that part of the palatinate of Poloczk ſituate on the right of the Dwina, or Duna; all the palatinate of Witepſk, on both ſides of that river; all the palatinate of Miciſlaw; the upper part of the palatinate of Minſk, along an imaginary line to the ſource of the Druetz; and alſo the lower part of the ſame province, which extends on the other ſide of the Druetz and the Nieper. Though theſe limits take in a vaſt extent of country, comprehending, beſides Poliſh Livonia, about one half of the great duchy of Lithuania, it is ſaid that the uſurpation on this ſide has been ſince much increaſed, and now includes the country between the Berezina and the Nieper.

The Empreſs not only ſolemnly promiſes her new ſubjects the free and public exerciſe of their religion, and ſecurity in their property; but alſo declares, that looking upon them now as her dear children, ſhe renders them all in general, and without exception, equal ſharers in all the rights, liberties, and prerogatives which her ancient ſubjects enjoy. In return for all theſe graces and benefits, it is only expected that they will render themſelves worthy of them, by a ſincere love of their new country, and an inviolable attachment to ſo magnanimous a ſovereign. All the inhabitants, from the higheſt to the loweſt, are, at the ſame time, ſtrictly commanded to take a ſolemn oath of allegiance to her Czarian Majeſty, in the courſe of a month; but if any of the nobility or land-holders ſhould not chuſe to conform thereto, they were allowed three months to ſell their lands, and to retire freely; after which time, all unſold lands and goods were to be confiſcated. The declaration alſo ſecures to the Jews the free exerciſe of their religion, promiſes that a ſtrict diſcipline ſhall be obſerved by the troops, and orders that the Empreſs and the Grand Duke ſhould be prayed for in all the churches.

As the King of Pruſſia, it is ſuppoſed, would be conſidered as highly in the character of a royal philoſopher and writer, as in that of a warrior, a more clear and learned illuſtration of his rights was accordingly expected from him, than from the other partitioning powers. His ſpecifications were iſſued under the appellation of letters-patent, and were addreſſed to the different orders and eſtates by name, whether eccleſiaſtical or ſecular, and to all the inhabitants in general, of the territories of Pruſſia and Pomerania, hitherto poſſeſſed by the Kings of Poland; and alſo to thoſe of the diſtricts on this ſide of the Nottée, hitherto appropriated to Great Poland.

In theſe letters the King lays down the following poſitions, which he ſays are facts notorious to all who are converſant in hiſtory, viz. That the Kings of Poland did many ages ago violently diſſeize the Dukes of Pomerania of that part of the duchy called Pomerellia; and that they have alſo, with equal injuſtice, uſurped and detained a conſiderable diſtrict of the New March, lying on this ſide of the river Nottée; that the Dukes of Stettin were the legal and natural heirs of the

Dukes

Dukes of Dantzick; that the latter line being extinguiſhed ſo early as the year 1295, their territories, which conſiſted of that city and Pomerellia, fell into the hands of the Knights of the Teutonic order, from whom (in the courſe of ſome ages) they paſſed into thoſe of the Kings of Poland; by all which means, the houſe of Stettin was deprived of its rights, and prevented ever after from recovering them; and that the houſe of Brandenburg are the heirs and univerſal ſucceſſors of all thoſe Dukes we have mentioned.

Without entering into the ſyſtem of northern juriſprudence, many objections will ariſe to claims founded upon theſe principles; among which, the darkneſs of the hiſtory of ignorant and barbarous nations in thoſe remote times, and the uncertainty in attempting to trace marriages, ſettlements, and deſcents, through the families of petty lords, whoſe names are doubtfully preſerved in books of heraldry, and were ſcarcely heard of beyond their own diſtricts when they lived, are ſufficiently obvious. It might alſo be obſerved, that long and unimpeached poſſeſſion is acknowledged by the univerſal conſent of mankind, as the moſt certain and equitable title by which a right can be claimed in any thing, and would in itſelf be ſufficient to preclude any claims ſet up in the darkneſs, and founded upon the rubbiſh of a blind antiquity.

Hiſtorical facts, however, militate as ſtrongly againſt thoſe claims, as any reaſons drawn from their nature, or the opinions and practice of mankind. It appears, that Meſtwin, the laſt Duke of Dantzick, four years before his death, appointed his nephew Premiſlaus, then Duke, and afterwards King of Poland, to be his heir, and to ſucceed to all his territories; that having communicated this diſpoſition to the ſtates of the country, they agreed to it, and were in his lifetime ſworn to Premiſlaus; who accordingly ſucceeded him upon his death in the year 1295. It alſo appears, that neither the Dukes of Stettin, nor thoſe of Wolgaſt, who were the poſſeſſors of what is properly called Pomerania, ever pleaded their rights, if they had ſuch, or laid any claim to thoſe territories, though they frequently ſhifted their maſters, and were more than a century and a half in the poſſeſſion of the Teutonic Knights. It might not be unworthy of obſervation, that Premiſlaus ſucceeded to the territory of Pomerellia 122 years before Frederic, the Burgrave of Nurenburg, and anceſtor to the preſent royal family of Pruſſia, had purchaſed the marquiſate of Brandenburg from the Emperor Sigiſmund.

It is alſo a queſtion of much doubt, whether Pomerellia was ever conſidered as a part of Germany, much leſs as a fief of the duchy of Pomerania: the Empire has always been exceſſively tenacious of its paramount rights, and its neglect of them in this inſtance, would be as extraordinary as the ſilent acquieſcence of the Dukes of Stettin in the loſs of a fief which was guaranteed to them by its laws and conſtitution. Perhaps it may be needleſs to obſerve, that in the volumes of treaties, to which, in the courſe of ſeveral ages, the Kings of Poland and the Electors of Brandenburg have been parties, no notice was ever taken of thoſe claims now made by the latter; that if any ſuch claims had really exiſted, they muſt have been long ſince cut off, by repeated and exact ſpecifications of limits and territories, or renounced, in common with all others, in return for thoſe valuable grants and conſiderations which the electoral houſe had the addreſs to obtain in its concerns with the republic; and that ſome of theſe treaties took in, either as parties or guaranties, almoſt all the great powers in Europe. Or if it ſhould be ſuppoſed, that thoſe claims might ariſe from the King's poſſeſſion of Ducal Pruſſia, it ſhould be remembered, that his right to that province is founded upon no better title than what proceeded from the perfidy and treachery of Albert of Brandenburg, who having, in breach of his truſt and oath, as Grand Maſter of the Teutonic order, betrayed the poſſeſſions which they had ſo dearly earned with the ſword, into the hands of the King of Poland, received that province from him as a fief in reward of his conduct, and as his ſhare of the ſpoil.

The King of Pruſſia was well aware, that the objections we have mentioned, as well as many others, might be made to the nature and juſtice of his claims: he has accordingly, in the letters-patent, taken the trouble to obviate one of thoſe which we have ſtated, by ſhrewdly obſerving, that the Dukes of Stettin had never made any renunciation of their rights to Pomerellia; a fact which muſt be as readily admitted, as that they never claimed or pretended any ſuch rights. As

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to all others, he refers the public, as well as the parties concerned, to a work, which he ſays was then in the preſs, (but which has not yet been publiſhed), in which he has given to all Europe inconteſtable proofs of his rights, confirmed by authentic records, and the ſtrongeſt arguments drawn from hiſtory and law.

We ſhall enter into no particular diſcuſſion of the claims of this prince upon that part of Great Poland which lies between the Draga and the Nottée, which he pretends to have been originally a part of the New March of Brandenburg; the rights here ſeem to be founded upon ſimilar principles, and liable to many of the objections which we have already mentioned. From this ſtate, however, of proofs and deductions, his Pruſſian Majeſty concludes, "that the rights of Poland to theſe provinces having been thus in its origin unjuſt and vicious, cannot, according to the unanimous opinion of all civilized nations, be corrected or amended by a long preſcription, but rather that the rights of the houſe of Brandenburg, not only to thoſe provinces, but alſo to the other great and important claims ſet forth in the manifeſto, remain in full force and integrity."

Having thus eſtabliſhed the clearneſs of his titles, and the equity of his claims, this prince declares, that as neither his inclinations lead, nor any law compels him, to ſuffer any longer ſuch great and various acts of injuſtice, he will make uſe of the means in his hands, not only to recover the provinces thus torn by Poland from his duchy of Pomerania, and the New March of Brandenburg; but that he will alſo indemnify himſelf for the fruits and revenues of thoſe extenſive provinces during this long detention of them.

To this end he therefore ſeizes all that part of Great Poland ſituated on this ſide of the Nottée; and alſo all the territories of Pruſſia and Pomerania on this and on the other ſide of the Viſtula, which the Kings of Poland have hitherto poſſeſſed under the name of Poliſh Pruſſia, excepting only Dantzick and Thorn. As the King is fully perſuaded, that the republic of Poland having well weighed his demands, as well as the *circumſtances* attending them, will yield to his rights, finiſh all differences between them by amicable treaties, and be ready and diſpoſed to make equitable conventions therein; he therefore exhorts and commands the people to ſubmit themſelves voluntarily to his dominion, to acknowledge him for their lawful King and maſter, demean themſelves as faithful and obedient ſubjects, and abſtain from all communication with the kingdom of Poland. As a farther and immediate pledge of their ſubmiſſion, they are commanded to do homage, and to take the oaths of allegiance and fidelity in ſuch manner as ſhall be ſpecified to them, at ſo ſhort a date as the 27th of September, though the letters-patent were only ſigned on the 13th of the ſame month.

Upon a ſtrict and immediate compliance with theſe conditions, the inhabitants of thoſe provinces are promiſed to be maintained in their poſſeſſions and rights, whether eccleſiaſtical or civil, and eſpecially thoſe of the church of Rome, in the free exerciſe of their religion; and that in general they ſhall be ſo governed, that every ſenſible inhabitant ſhall find reaſon to be content and happy, and have no cauſe to regret this change. But if, on the contrary, any perſon ſhould preſume to diſobey thoſe orders, by any, either act or neglect, or ſhould in any wiſe render himſelf guilty, or even *ſuſpected* of infidelity and diſobedience, ſuch delinquents are threatened, without exception of perſons, with all thoſe puniſhments which are uſed in ſuch caſes.

No ſecurity, either of perſon or property, is granted by the letters-patent to thoſe who from principles of honour or conſcience, or a diſlike to foreign laws and a military government, would ſooner abandon their country, than be guilty of a violation of the one, or ſubmit to a compliance with the other: as little regard is ſhewn to the rights of thoſe who are abſent in other countries, and who, from the ſhortneſs of the time, cannot poſſibly comply with the terms preſcribed. The ſame diſregard to the eſtabliſhed rights of mankind are ſhewn in the Auſtrian ſpecifications, by which no alternative is allowed to thoſe who do not chuſe to accept of the terms propoſed, nor are they even informed, whether they are to be governed by their own laws, or by any other, the will of the Count de Pergen being the only code that is at preſent communicated to them. The Empreſs of Ruſſia, indeed, allows three months to thoſe who are not willing to ſubmit to her government, to diſpoſe of their effects, with liberty then to depart where they pleaſe; which, though much too ſhort a time

Scots Mag: Vol. XXXII. P. 406.

time to anſwer any effectual purpoſe, carries with it, however, ſome appearance of equity and humanity, which the other two powers ſeem totally regardleſs of. Theſe, however, are matters that can only affect the land-holders, or the opulent traders; the bulk of the people are conſidered as annexed to the ſoil, which they muſt till, and raiſe recruits for the armies: as for the others, in the preſent righteous ſyſtem, of diſpoſing of the rights of nations, and of the property of mankind, confiſcations may probably form no inconſiderable part of the great objects in view.

From Young's Farmer's Tour, vol. 1.

On the feeding of horſes with whins, as practiſed by Mr John Eddiſon, of Gateford, Yorkſhire.

IN feeding his teams, this attentive farmer has practiſed a method which promiſes to be very ſucceſsful; he has built a whin-mill. Fig. 1.

When there is only a waſte to have recourſe to, nothing muſt be taken but the young ſhoots of the whins; and with ſuch trouble one man can feed ſix horſes. But if an acre was well cropped with them, he is confident it would winter ſix horſes: at three or four years growth, the whole crop ſhould be taken, cut cloſe to the ground, and carried to the mill; in which the whins are to be bruiſed, and then given to the horſes. They all prefer them even to corn; and will eat neither that nor hay while you let them have whins: they are further a very wholeſome food, and remarkably hearty. In hard drawing work, they will do as much, and ſtand it as well, as any horſes fed in the common manner. Four acres ſhould be planted; that one may be uſed each year at the proper age to cut. Feeding in this manner he reckons worth 5 s. a-week per horſe; it is a ſaving of all the corn, and nine tenths of the hay.

Six horſes fed 25 weeks at 5 s.	L.	37	10 0
The fourth, -		9	7 6

which is the product per acre, per annum, of whin-land thus applied. I aſked him particularly about the number of horſes. He told me at firſt ten; but upon my calculating the value, he replied, "I don't think I am above the mark, but to obviate objections, ſet it down at ſix." — This improvement, it muſt be allowed, is of a moſt important kind; and certainly reduces the expence of horſe-keeping more than any other practice ever heard of. The pooreſt land does well for whins; 2 s. an acre rent will yield vaſt crops; and after the firſt planting, which coſts but little, for the ſeed is cheap, will require no other expence or trouble than the cutting for the horſes. A horſe may certainly be thus well kept the ſix winter-months for 2 s. 6 d. labour excluded.

Mr Eddiſon keeps his cattle in the farm-yard during the winter; and gains thereby twelve loads of dung for every head of cattle wintered, horſes or horned cattle.

A method of feeding with hay, practiſed by him, is worthy of attention: He has erected a houſe, of which Fig. 2. is a repreſentation. The horſes feed on the outſide from racks, which are filled on the inſide, either from a chamber over the body of the houſe, or from the houſe in general in caſe it is all filled with hay. In a field it is but an improvement of bad huſbandry, but ſuch a houſe in the centre of a farm-yard would be of excellent uſe.

Mr Eddiſon's method of improving foreſt-lands is, firſt, to pare and burn the ling, and ſow turnips, which he hand-hoes clean; after theſe he takes another crop, which are worth from 40 s. to 3 l. an acre; then barley, or oats; and then turnips again: after this crop he ſows barley or oats with ryegraſs and clover. This ſyſtem of tillage ſo completely eradicates the ling and fern, that none of it riſes again. The graſs thus gained would let for from 10 s. to 15 s. an acre.

EXPLANATION of the PLATE.

Fig. 1.

1. The path of the horſe.
2. The groove in which the whins are laid, and on which the wheel rolls.
3. The wheel.
4. A poſt fixed in the centre of the floor, to which the wheel is faſtened.

Fig. 2.

a The body of the houſe.
b The roof
c c The projecting roofs, under which the horſes feed.
d d The racks.

The Speech of the King of Poland to the Judges on the trial of the regicides. [439.]

AS I cannot be judge in the preſent cauſe, it is not in that quality I appear among you to-day: I come to bear witneſs to the truth; no one elſe can do it ſo fully.

I owe my life to that John Kuzma* who is now before you. In the night between the 3d and 4th of November, 1771, when I was already at the mercy of the band he commanded, I heard ſeveral of his followers repeatedly urge him to permit them to cut me in pieces: he each time forbade them. He went farther; he perſuaded them to treat me with more humanity: he even forced them to render me ſome little ſervices, which were then of conſequence to me: he obliged one to lend me his cap, and another his boot. In my ſituation theſe were not trifles: a tempeſtuous night irritated the wounds I had received on my head; my foot bare, without a ſhoe, lacerated and bloody, gave me exquiſite pain. His other comrades left him, two only remained with him, and he had the dexterity to ſend them away.

As ſoon as he was alone with me, he acknowledged me his King: and though he was armed, and ſaw me without arms, wounded, weakened almoſt to death; yet he fell at my feet; he promiſed to ſerve me; and what is more, he ſubmitted himſelf to me: he placed ſuch confidence in me, that though he had time and opportunity to ſave himſelf by flight, he determined to ſtay with me, in order to ſerve me. "I know (ſaid he) that death awaits me at Warſaw; but ſtill I will not quit you, Sire, till I have reconducted you thither." This declaration penetrated to the bottom of my heart. I then gave him my word, that I myſelf would plead his cauſe; and he, animated by this promiſe, ſerved me with redoubled alacrity: he conducted me to the hut of the miller. There, whilſt I waited for an eſcort from Warſaw, extenuated with fatigue, ſtretched on a flock-bed, ſleep ſtole upon me. Here, then, Kuzma was once more maſter of my life, and once more he was guardian of it.

This man muſt have ſtrongly felt the whole merit of his late proceedings with reſpect to me; he muſt have repoſed the moſt entire confidence in the royal word, ſince he came unconſtrained with the reſt of my ſuite to Warſaw. No-body watched him; he had an hundred opportunities of eſcaping; but he came, and as ſoon as I arrived at my palace, he preſented himſelf before me. What a ſtrong proof that he truſted in my word! He ought not, therefore, to be deceived. In fulfilling my engagement to him, I do not ſpeak ſo much for him as for myſelf; it is not his cauſe I plead, it is my own. It would be an eternal diſgrace, an inconſolable grief to me, if, though againſt my will, I became the cauſe of that man's death, who preſerved me many times from death, who in ſuch a moment gave me ſuch a proof of the value he ſet on my ſincerity. Noble Judges, I cannot allow myſelf to doubt but you will feel what your own rank and dignity exact of you in the preſent caſe. You have given many proofs of your love to your King: do not now force him to violate the fidelity of his word; do not make him look back with greater horror on his eſcape than on his danger: yet ſuch muſt be my fate, if he who ſnatched me from that danger, muſt periſh only becauſe he confided in me. You have often told me, that you were ready to ſpill your blood in my ſervice; ſurely then you will not pierce my ſoul with a more incurable wound than any which was on that night inflicted on my body. Should Kuzma periſh by your ſentence, I never ſhould enjoy another moment of tranquillity. The bloody image of my deliverer would be inceſſantly before my eyes, and like an avenging ſpirit would for ever reproach me with ingratitude, and breach of my word.

My countrymen, if indeed you feel affection for me, ſave me from this torment and this ſhame. As judges remember, that if Kuzma once offended, he has covered, he has effaced, he has more than doubly atoned for his fault, and that by great, by reiterated ſervices. As politicians, as men, and above all as Chriſtians, you know that to diſcourage repentance would be the greateſt of all faults. If the bare intention of doing ill muſt be inevitably puniſhed; if a timely, if a ſerviceable repentance cannot find acceptance with you; what do you but force even thoſe who are yet capable of a return to virtue, upon the deſperate conſummation of crimes, as yet only begun?

But

* *Kuzma* is the real name of the man who has been called *Koſiuſki* in all the public papers.

But I repeat it, it would be doing injuſtice to your enlightened ideas of equity, and to the goodneſs of your hearts, if I were to entertain the leaſt doubt of Kuzma's preſerving his life and liberty. I cannot, will not believe, that I am reſerved to this ſeverity, to ſee the requeſt I now make you rejected.

Honour and gratitude having dictated what I have hitherto ſaid, conſcious beſides, that they to whom I ſpeak participate with me in feeling the force of theſe motives, thus far the words have flowed with eaſe from my mouth.

I heſitated ſome time, whether I ſhould explain to you my ſentiments with regard to the other priſoners, or whether I ſhould wait with patience the ſentence of a wiſe and equitable court. But a ſtill voice, the voice of conviction, ſpeaks within me, and commands me to ſay that, without which my heart can never find repoſe.

Call to mind, Gentlemen, thoſe times of trouble and general confuſion, when the unenlightened people, by a natural propenſity, believes that every one who dares take upon himſelf to command, has a right to command, eſpecially when no one ſtands forth to oppoſe or contradict. It was in the loweſt claſs of men that ſome were found to execute the deed: they believed themſelves bound by an unlimited military obedience in the execution of the order; then they ſaw only the common dangers of the ſervice, but not the danger of a crime.

When to faſcinate them more ſtrongly, the appearances of religion were called in; when the timorous conſciences of uninſtructed men were bound by the awfulneſs of an oath, what wonder that they ſaw no other crime but that of diſobedience? And if they ſaw no other crime, can you think them ſo highly culpable? and if they were not highly culpable, ought you to puniſh them ſeverely?

Lukawſki, in his defence, has proved, that he did not mean to take my life; that his intention was only to ſeize my perſon; that he ſhewed no great alacrity in the execution even of this project, but that he teſtified repugnance for the conſummation of the crime: add, that he did not execute the orders he had received; he did not approach me during this horrid tranſaction, he withdrew himſelf before it was over: but had he ſhewn himſelf more active, I repeat it, and it is not a vain repetition, — remember what times they were.

The legal authority of the nation ſeemed to be benumbed; its ſilence ſeemed to give the firſt pretender to it a right of commanding; and what cannot art effect when it is covered with the cloak of religion and of patriotiſm, and when a ſurpriſing combination of circumſtances (which I need not particularize to thoſe who remember them ſo well) ſtopt, and, as it were, chained up the ſprings of government?

I will go farther: it is rather ſurpriſing that ſuch an accident did not happen to me ſooner, conſidering how many falſities, how many maxims, injurious to my perſon and my rights, have been ſpread abroad in this unhappy country during the ſpace of many years, from different quarters, and for different views. How many kinds of oppreſſion did my poor people then groan under? What art, what malice was employed to throw the blame of theſe oppreſſions upon me, even by thoſe who were the real authors of them? Did not this fame Kuzma, whilſt he traverſed with me the foreſt of Bielany, aſk me, why I had given orders, that even thoſe of the gentry who had laid down their arms ſhould be purſued and taken on their own eſtates? The queſtion was aſked me on the evening of the very day when I had obtained of thoſe on whom it depended, an order (rendered public a few days afterwards) that none who would lay down their arms, and retire to their own eſtates, ſhould be troubled for the paſt.

It was by falſe reports like theſe, that the ſpirits of men, brave but oppreſſed, but unable, from their ſituation and their education, to inveſtigate the truth, were excited againſt me. You ſee then before you the unhappy victims of the artifice of others, — victims who, during an impriſonment of almoſt two long years, laden with chains, afflicted with miſery, have already expiated an offence, of which they knew not the atrociouſneſs. "Forgive them, Father, for they know not what they do," was the addreſs of the Son of God to God himſelf: will you then hold another language?

Reſpectable Men, inveſted with the awful character of Judges, to whom I this day addreſs myſelf, not as partaking of your power, (in this cauſe I cannot partake of it), but as one who, by his ſtation, is obliged, on every occaſion,

and on every ſubject, ſo to ſpeak and act as may beſt ſerve to carry into every mind the light of truth,—extend not the rigour of the law beyond the limits preſcribed by neceſſity. And you, Reverend Biſhops, join with me in ſpeaking to your worthy colleagues; ſpeak as miniſters and high prieſts of the God of mercy, of that God who has made it your indiſpenſable duty to prevent, as much as in you lies, the effuſion of blood. Tell the worthy Senators, Miniſters, and Nuncios, co-judges with you, that I know their attachment for me, that I know how much they abhor the infamy of regicide, and how anxious they are for my ſafety, and for the ſafety of future Kings. This anxiety is laudable: it is in your own power to render it effectual.

You all, Noble Judges, participate in the legiſlative power. Enact laws, that, for the future, the ſevereſt puniſhments may be inflicted on regicides; that the power of diſpenſing with theſe laws may be taken from the King himſelf; eſtabliſh a court, which, without waiting the aſſembly of a diet, may have the power of arreſting, of judging, of puniſhing, not only thoſe who may wound the perſon of the King, but thoſe who may attack his lawful rights. Let that court even have the power of deſtroying, and ſtamping a mark of infamy, upon every writing that maliciouſly attempts to undermine theſe lawful rights. Hitherto the impotence of the magiſtrate, and a thouſand ſubterfuges, render it impoſſible to call the greateſt offenders to a legal trial: ſuch delays are granted, ſo many circumſtances muſt concur before a criminal can be called to a legal trial, that thoſe who are inclined to ill have always the time and the means of doing many and terrible injuries to the public.

One of the greateſt evils reſulting from the preſent conſtitution is, that the people often ſees itſelf preſſed by a power, ſelf created, raiſed at once, and finding no other power capable of oppoſing it, without individual force ſufficient to reſiſt, the people conſider, and are obliged to conſider, thoſe orders as legal which no one has authority to contradict, or to cenſure in a legal, ſolemn manner. Take away the ſource of this evil, and you will no longer have to fear the objection which many I know make, That if the priſoners at the bar eſcape with life, no man hereafter can be ſure of his own.

I ſpeak upon the ſtrongeſt conviction,—the death of the priſoners will ſpread terror and alarm; but it will not heal the minds of men: it will leave a dread of ſeverities, which may one day ſpread farther, or it will preſent the idea of a vengeance greedy of blood, rather than of a puniſhment really neceſſary. The remedies we want are of a quite different nature.

We ought to give the moſt ſtriking proofs, that if our unhappy country has for years groaned under oppreſſion and miſery, and atrocities of every kind, I was not the author of them: I had it not in my power to prevent or to cure them. We ſhould compel thoſe who have called me wicked, cruel, tyrannical, to relinquiſh their unjuſt prejudices. The accident of the 3d of November has proved the neceſſity of ſecuring the perſon and the dignity of the King in a more effectual manner; but in the mean time let us pardon rather than puniſh the falſe ideas of things, of perſons, of the value of actions into which the lawleſs ſpirit of diſcord and hatred has unhappily drawn uninſtructed men.

Periſh this wretched ſpirit of diſcord! may it diſappear before you: yet it cannot, it never will, till thou, Supreme Diſpoſer of the hearts and thoughts of man, takeſt pity on us. We dare not aſk thee, wherefore are thy judgements? but we may implore thy mercy: we may pierce the heavens with the vehemence of our prayers. Give us, O Lord, give us all the ſpirit of concord, the ſpirit of mutual forgiveneſs; let us no longer ſee brothers armed againſt brothers, citizen againſt citizen, purchaſing the triumph of a moment by endleſs remorſe, and ſeeking their own diſhonour in the abaſement and ruin of their country!

But I return to the ſubject of my preſent ſpeech.

Is it not true, that in the execution of your preſent functions you are guided in ſome meaſure by your love for my perſon? Let my repreſentations then, let my prayers produce their deſired effect. I am the injured party, it is my cauſe, and it is I who beg, who conjure you, that no blood may be ſpilt. But what ought to determine you as judges is, that the end of puniſhment is to prevent future crimes, and to inſure the ſafety of the public by the fear of puniſhment. Theſe ends will beſt be anſwered by the new laws I have counſelled you to enact; till then all puniſhment will be cruel, becauſe uſeleſs.

If

If ever your affection, your eſteem for me, Noble Judges, have wrung from you this confeſſion, that I have ſuffered greatly, but innocently; that my ſincere love for my country, that the uninterrupted pains I have taken for its welfare, have not deſerved that I ſhould drink theſe dregs of bitterneſs; it is now in your power to afford me conſiderable relief. Grant me the lives of theſe priſoners: I will receive them at your hands as the nobleſt preſent that ever was made me. As long as I live, Noble Judges, I ſhall feel the livelieſt ſentiments of gratitude for it; and when, at laſt, the courſe of nature ſhall put a period to a being worn out with care, I ſhall expire with ſo much more eaſe and tranquillity, if the ſucceſs of my preſent prayer to you can make my heart and mouth pronounce with greater confidence theſe laſt words, "Forgive me, O Lord, as I have forgiven them."

Extract from a law of the city of London, paſſed in the time of Q. Eliſabeth.

ABout nine ſcore years ago, the Lord Mayor of London publiſhed a proclamation, wherein, among other things, it was ſpecified,

That gay faſhions in dreſs and apparel are unfit for apprentices, becauſe they tend to make them proud and diſobedient.

That no apprentice ſhould be allowed to wear a hat, but only a woollen cap, having not in any wiſe any ſilk about the ſame.

That no apprentice ſhould wear a ſhirt with ruffles upon any account, nor with any fine needle-work, other than plain white ſeam and hemming.

That no apprentice ſhould wear any doublet other than of canvas, fuſtian, ſackcloth, leather, or woollen cloth; nor ſhould it be garniſhed with any other ſtuff, nor ſilk, nor lace, nor ſtitching, nor ſilk buttons.

That no apprentice ſhould wear any ſhoes other than thoſe made of nets leather.

That no apprentice ſhould wear any ring, or jewel, of gold and ſilver, nor any ſilk about any part of his apparel.

Alſo, That no apprentice ſhould wear any ſword, dagger, or other weapon than convenient meat-knives.

What pity that no uſe has been made of this law, to ſtop the tide of luxury and foppery which has now overwhelmed all the apprentices in London!

From the account of the ſouthern voyages. An epitome of Com. Byron's voyage. [428.]

THE Dolphin and Tamar ſailed from the Downs, June 21. 1764. On the 13th of July they made the Madeiras; and after having completed their wood and water, and furniſhed themſelves with wine and refreſhments, they ſailed on the 29th, and on the 30th found it neceſſary to put into Port-Praya bay to water, and get freſh proviſions.

On the 2d of Auguſt they proceeded on their voyage, the crew having found means to crowd the decks with fowls, lean goats, and monkeys; for which they gave in exchange their old ſhirts, jackets, and trouſers.

The rainy ſeaſon was now ſet in, and with the exceſſive heat, and continual moiſture, the crews began to ſuffer ſeverely in their health. No fiſh, as was uſual, followed the ſhips, which they attributed to their being ſheathed with copper *; nor, except ſharks, could they catch any to refreſh the ſick.

It was the 13th of Auguſt before they reached the road of Rio de Janeiro, on the coaſt of Braſil. Here the Commodore was civilly entertained by the Viceroy, who received him in great ſtate, and, the crew of the Tamar being ſickly, gave leave to hire a houſe on ſhore, where they ſoon recovered.

Having repaired their ſhips, the ſeams of which had been opened by the heat, and having taken in freſh water and proviſions, they ſet ſail on the 16th of October.

On the 22d of October, being in full ſea, the Commodore opened his commiſſion, and acquainted the officers and crews with the ſervice they were to go upon; and with the promiſe made by the Lords of the Admiralty of double pay, if they behaved well, and were obedient to command. They received the news jovially, though they thought they had been going to the Eaſt-Indies, and all chearfully promiſed their beſt ſervices.

On the 29th they had a ſpecimen of what they were to expect in the turbulent ſeas they were about to enter. A terrible ſtorm aroſe, which obliged the Dolphin to throw four of her guns over-

* The reaſon aſſigned does not ſeem well founded, as the fiſh on another occaſion are ſaid to have ſwarmed about the ſhips in great numbers.

board,

board, and to ſtrike her top-gallant-maſts, and lie to in her ſtumps. The next morning the violence of the ſtorm abated; but the wind at S. by W. was ſo intenſely cold, that the men, who had parted with their cloaths for eatables in a hot climate, were now ſhivering for want of them in this: yet they were only in lat. 35. 50. S. which anſwers to that of Portugal N. and that in November, too, which anſwers to our May.

On the 4th of November the birds began to flock about the ſhip, and the rock-weed to appear; certain ſigns of nearing land. They were now in lat. 38. 53. S. but ſaw no other appearance of land till the 12th, at which time they were in lat. 42. 34. when the people on the fore-caſtle of the Dolphin cried out, *Land a-head!* but after ſix or eight hours ſail, what the officers, as well as the crews of both the ſhips, had miſtaken for land, all at once vaniſhed, and proved to be nothing but a fog-bank; a deception not unfrequent at ſea in hazy weather. Next day they were all alarmed by an unuſual noiſe, like the roaring of the ſea on a hollow ſhore; and preſently the billows came furiouſly ruſhing along, and, before the Dolphin could be prepared to receive them, the guſt laid her upon her beam-ends. The Tamar, that happened to be to leeward, had more time to prepare, and ſuffered only by the ſplitting of her main-ſail. The birds fled ſhricking before this dreadful ſquall, and, warned by inſtinct, flew incredibly ſwift to avoid it. In about twenty minutes it ſubſided. Next day the ſea appeared as red as blood, being covered with fiſh of that colour, of which they caught amazing quantities in baſkets. Being now in lat. 45° S. the ſea continued turbulent, and the weather ſtormy.

On the 19th Cape Blanco bore W. S. W. half S. and they ſhaped their courſe as laid down in Lord Anſon's voyage, but were ſtill at a loſs for Port Deſire. On the 20th they found it, and marked it for a guide to future mariners *by a rock riſing like a ſteeple on the S. ſide of it.*

Here they found plenty of ſeals, and ſea fowls, with which they loaded their boats: ſome of the ſeals were as large as oxen; and among the birds there was one, that, when the wings were extended, meaſured, from tip to tip, twelve feet.

Here the Commodore and crew diverted themſelves by traverſing the country, courſing and ſhooting hares, guanicoes, (a kind of large red deer), and fawns; game that abound in that country. The Commodore ſhot a hare that weighed 26 lb. In their excurſions they found an oar of an uncommon ſhape, and a gun-barrel with the Britiſh broad arrow upon it. It had lain ſo long, that, when touched with the finger, it crumbled into ruſt. They alſo found the ſkeleton of a man.

While the waterers were filling the caſks, a party of officers, with the Commodore at their head, made an excurſion about fifteen miles up the river, and landed on an iſland ſo full of birds, that they darkened the air with their flight; and their neſts were ſo numerous on the ground, that the gentlemen could not walk a yard without treading upon their eggs. They ſaw no traces of inhabitants; but guanicoes were grazing in herds; and they caught a fawn alive, which was one of the moſt beautiful creatures they had ever ſeen; but it died, notwithſtanding the utmoſt care was taken to preſerve it. They alſo ſaw a tyger, and killed a tyger-cat.

On the 5th the ſhips unmoored, and in the evening they weighed, and ſteered with a briſk gale in ſearch of Pepys's iſland; but though they traverſed the ocean for ſix days in clear weather, from lat. 47° long. 65° where it is placed in Halley's chart, both ſhips ſpreading and plying in all directions, for many leagues together, yet no ſuch iſland was to be found. And as it is only ſaid to have been ſeen by Cowley, there is reaſon to ſuſpect, that it was either the Falkland iſles that he ſaw, or that he was deceived by a fog-bank, in like manner as was the maſter of a ſhip ſome time ago, who made oath, that he had diſcovered an iſland between Newfoundland and the weſtern coaſt of Ireland; but upon ſearch no ſuch iſland exiſted.

On Saturday, Dec. 15. in making for the main land, they were overtaken by a ſtorm the moſt dreadful that any man on board had ever been in, as the ſea ran ſo high, that the ſhips every moment were expected to fill. They happily, however, rode it out all night, and in the morning the violence of the wind abated, and the ſea, by degrees became calm. The whales were ſeen rolling about, and the cold ſo piercing, that, though it was the middle of ſummer there, they could find no other difference

ence from the depth of winter here, except in the length of the days.

On the 18th, they found themſelves in lat. 51° S. Cape Virgin Mary diſtant nineteen leagues. This cape forms the north entrance of the ſtraits of Magellan. On the 20th the Dolphin anchored in the ſtraits mouth; but the Tamar kept on her way; and next morning the Dolphin weighed, and both came to an anchor at the place where the Commodore had his interview with the Patagonians; of which an account was given in our laſt. [425.]

On the 21ſt they weighed again, and purſued their paſſage up the ſtraits. On the 24th the Commodore landed, and with his ſecond lieutenant walked twelve miles along the ſhore in one of the pleaſanteſt countries, as it then appeared, they had ever beheld: the ground was covered with flowers, and the air perfumed with their fragrance; the trees were in full bloſſom, and birds innumerable, ſome of them of moſt beautiful plumage, were feeding in rich luxuriance on the natural productions of the ſoil. They fell in with many wigwams, but all deſerted; yet ſome of them ſo lately that the fires were ſcarce extinguiſhed. The keen air of the climate made them immoderately hungry, and when they returned, the crew had luckily thrown the ſeine, and caught a fine haul of fiſh, on which they feaſted voraciouſly.

On the 27th they anchored at Port Famine, where are the fineſt trees for maſts in the whole world. Some of them grow to a vaſt height, and large in proportion, meaſuring eight feet in diameter. Fiſh and fowl are here in great abundance, and the country, as far as the eye could diſcern, was as rich and as beautiful as a garden, diverſified with hills and lawns, and every where interſperſed with rivers and meadows, and with groves of lofty trees, that form a moſt enchanting proſpect.

Nothing is wanting, ſays our author, but cultivation, to make it one of the fineſt countries in the world. The men, however, who happened to ſleep on ſhore, were awakened in the night by the roaring of ſome foreſt-beaſts, who by their deep, hoarſe, and hollow tone, terrified them beyond deſcription. The poor fellows, who had been employed in waſhing for the officers, were without any weapons of defence, and the horrible creatures ſeemed to approach in order to make them their prey. The only ſecurity they had was the fire; and as the beaſts came nearer, the men increaſed the blaze. This kept them from entering the tent; but they continued to proul round it till break of day, when they walked off leiſurely, to the great joy of the gueſts within.

Here they ſtayed till the 4th of January, when having completed their wood and water, and refreſhed the crews, they weighed, and ſtood back in ſearch of Falkland iſlands. On the 6th the Dolphin in her return grounded on a hard ſand, but happily it was low water, and at the next tide ſhe heaved herſelf off without any conſiderable damage. Before the ſhip ſtruck, the water ſhoaled in one heaving of the line ſixty-three feet, and if the weather had been tempeſtuous, ſhe would probably have been beat to pieces.

On the 15th they fell in with the iſlands they were in ſearch of, and diſcovered a fine bay, every part of which is perfectly ſafe; from whence they ſoon after entered a harbour, to which the Commodore gave the name of *Port Egmont*, ſince made famous by the conteſt between the Engliſh and Spaniards about the right of poſſeſſion. In this harbour there is freſh water in plenty, and a finer and ſafer there cannot be in the world. Geeſe, ducks, ſnipes, and other birds, were in ſuch plenty, that it was uſual for the men to bring in boatfuls of the geeſe, which they knocked down with ſticks and ſtones without firing a ſingle ſhot. Wild celery and wood-ſorrel were likewiſe found here; ſeals, pinguins, and ſea-lions, the laſt ſo fierce that the Commodore himſelf was ſurpriſed by one, and it was with difficulty that he eſcaped its fangs. They likewiſe were attacked by other formidable beaſts reſembling wolves. The ſea-lions were remarkably ſavage, and ran at the men where-ever they came in ſight. On this iſland they erected a forge to repair their iron work, and the ſurgeon of the Tamar fenced in a garden, and planted it with eſculent vegetables, for the benefit of thoſe who might hereafter enter this port to refreſh.

The Commodore took poſſeſſion of the harbour and theſe iſlands for his Majeſty; and thinks them the ſame, from

ſeveral

ſeveral circumſtances, which Cowley names Pepys's.

On the 27th, they left Port Egmont, when a ſtorm ſuddenly coming on, they lay to, and next day, ſailing along the coaſt, gave names to the principal headlands. By his reckoning, the Commodore makes the whole circumference of theſe iſles near 700 miles. They now made again for Port Deſire, where they had the ſatisfaction of meeting the Florida ſtore-ſhip, that had been ſent out after them; and on the 7th of February, Mr Dean, the maſter, came on board the Dolphin, and made his report that his ſhip was little better than a wreck. The Tamar too made this day ſignals of diſtreſs; and, though moored in the harbour of Port Deſire, was with difficulty prevented from driving on ſhore.

Upon examination, it was found, that the Tamar's rudder was ſprung; and that it was impoſſible to unload the ſtoreſhip where they were; the Commodore therefore reſolved to ſail as ſoon as poſſible for the ſtraits, in hopes of being able to find a piece of timber to make a new rudder for the Tamar, and better conveniencies to unload the Florida.

On the 13th the Florida ſailed for Port Famine, and on the 14th the Dolphin and Tamar followed. On the 16th they ſaw a ſtrange ſail ſhaping her courſe by the Dolphin. As they knew of no ſhip being in the ſame ſeas, they were at a loſs to account for her manner of working; the Dolphin lay by, put herſelf in a poſture of defence, and brought eight of her guns out of the hold. Neither the ſtranger nor the Engliſh ſhewed any colours; but the Florida having run aground, the ſtranger hoiſted French colours, and ſent out his launch and another boat to the ſtoreſhip's aſſiſtance. The Commodore ſent boats to aſſiſt the ſtoreſhip, giving orders not to ſuffer the French to come on board her, but to thank them in polite terms for the aſſiſtance they intended; and after anchoring in Port Famine, ſaw the Frenchman ſail by to the ſouthward. She proved to be the Eagle, commanded by M. Bougainville. They unloaded the ſtoreſhip; and finding her unfit to purſue the voyage, they left her to make the beſt of her way back to England.

On the 25th they ſailed from Port Famine, intending to puſh through the ſtraits before the ſtormy ſeaſon approached, and in the afternoon paſſed the French ſhip, ſhut up in a little cove, with piles of wood on each ſide of her, which they ſuppoſed were for a new ſettlement.

On the 1ſt of March, between Eliſabeth's bay and Cape Quod, they obſerved two or three canoes making after them; in which were four men, two women, and a boy, the pooreſt wretches they had ever beheld. They were all naked, excepting a ſtinking ſeal-ſkin thrown looſely over their ſhoulders, but armed with bows and arrows, which they readily exchanged for a few beads. Having caſt anchor, ſeveral other ſavages came on board, and received preſents. Next day the Commodore, with ſome officers, went on ſhore, and returned their viſit. They made them welcome with berries and cockles, and appeared highly delighted with what they ſaw, and what they received.

In this dreary ſituation the ſhips continued labouring for three and-twenty days without getting forward. This part of the ſtrait bears a moſt horrible aſpect; the craggy mountains that bound it on both ſides riſe above the clouds, and are eternally covered with ſnow. Nothing is to be ſeen but ruggid cliffs and dreadful precipices, with the ſea breaking againſt the rocks, and threatening momentary deſtruction.

An officer ſent out on the 12th to look for harbours, returned on the 14th, and told the Commodore, that near Cape Upright he had fallen in with a party of Indians, who had given him a dog, and that one of the women had offered him a child which was ſucking at her breaſt; which he refuſed. This offer ſeems to degrade theſe poor forlorn ſavages more than any thing in their appearance, or manner of life. It muſt be a ſtrange depravity of nature that leaves them deſtitute of affection for their offſpring, or a moſt deplorable ſituation that impreſſes neceſſities upon them by which it is ſurmounted.

On the 26th they were overtaken by a ſtorm, the weather thick and heavy, the rain pouring inceſſantly down, the ſea roaring, and the wind blowing almoſt a hurricane, the waves breaking over the ſhips, and the decks for hours together under water: in this deplorable condition they ſpent the night, expecting every moment to be the laſt. At break of day both ſhips were yet in ſight of each

each other, and came to anchor in an adjoining bay, where the water was lifted above the maſts, and where, had the cables parted, they muſt have inſtantly been daſhed in ten thouſand pieces. What a dreadful ſituation! They had near reached as far as Cape Monday; and, when the ſtorm abated, they weighed, and anchored in a ſafer creek.

Another officer ſent out April 3. to ſeek for anchoring-places, returned next day, and reported, that having been on ſhore, he fell in with ſome Indians, who who were the neareſt to brutes of any he had ſeen. Notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the ſeaſon, they were quite naked, except part of a ſeal-ſkin thrown over their ſhoulders: they eat their food, which was ſuch as no other animal but a hog would touch, without any dreſſing: they had a large piece of whale-blubber, which ſtunk intolerably, and one of them tore it to pieces with his teeth, and gave it about to the reſt, who devoured it with the voracity of a wild beaſt.

While they were taking in wood and water, ſeven or eight Indians in a canoe landed oppoſite to the ſhip, and made a fire. But no intreaties could prevail on them to come on board, till the Commodore went on ſhore, and introduced himſelf to them by ſome trifling preſents. In a few minutes they became as friendly as neighbours; and, ſeeing ſome of the men cutting a little graſs for the few ſheep that were yet alive on board, they preſently fell to pulling, and in leſs than half an hour filled the boat. Four or five of them followed the Commodore on board; and he being willing to gratify them, one of the midſhipmen played on the violin to entertain them; with whom they were ſo delighted, that one jumped into his canoe, and fetching a bag of red paint, began ſmearing the man's face in a kind of ecſtaſy; and it was with difficulty he was prevented from paying the ſame compliment to the Commodore.

On the 7th of April they weighed from this place, and purſued their voyage; and on the 9th, after a paſſage of ſeven weeks and two days from their firſt entrance, they paſſed the ſtrait, and entered the Pacific ſea.

It is remarkable, that, in this paſſage, the Dolphin and Tamar were *one-and-forty days* in paſſing from Port Gallant to the Southern ocean, though the Boudeuſe and Etoile, commanded by M. Bougainville, ran the ſame courſe afterwards in ſo many hours; and that tho' the Boudeuſe and Etoile were fifty days at and paſſing to Port Gallant from their firſt entrance into the ſtraits, yet the Dolphin and Tamar ran the ſame leſs than ten days, including four days ſtay at Port Famine to unlade the ſtoreſhip, and take in proviſions. It is likewiſe not a little remarkable, that though both theſe commanders ſuffered almoſt incredible hardſhips in their paſſage, yet not one of their men falling ſick, they both concur in preferring the ſtraits to the paſſage round Cape Horn; though Capt. Cook, who choſe the latter, ſpeaks highly in commendation of it, having encountered no diſaſters in his paſſage like thoſe ſuſtained by the other commanders.

Having paſſed the ſtraits in moſt tempeſtuous weather, they directed their courſe to Maſafuero, on the north ſhore of which iſland they anchored on the 28th of April, after a paſſage of nineteen days, without any incident worth notice intervening. This iſland lies in lat. 33. 28. S. and in 84. 27. W. long. from London. Here they ſupplied the ſhips with wood and water, killed ſome goats, and caught abundance of fiſh; and it was remarkable, that among the goats that were killed, they found one marked in the ear, for which it is not eaſy to account.

The cork jackets, with which the men were provided, were here found of infinite uſe; for as the ſurf was ſo great that the boats could not venture to ſhore, the jackets not only facilitated the landing of the men, but ſaved them from being bruiſed againſt the rocks. They were, however, expoſed to another danger, ſtill more dreadful than the rocks or the waves; and that was the riſk they ran of being ſeized and ſwallowed alive by the enormous ſharks that every where abounded about the iſland, ſome of them twenty feet long, which in full ſight of the ſhips ſwallowed ſeals of the largeſt ſize. The ſurf running high, the gunner and one of the ſeamen would not venture off to the boat, ſo were left behind. Next day the Commodore ſent a boat to fetch them off: but the ſurf was ſtill ſo great, that the ſeaman, who could not ſwim, would not venture, and the gunner ſtayed with him. The Commodore then ſent another boat, to inform them,

that he was afraid he might be driven off the bank in the night, and then they would be left behind. On this meſſage being delivered, the gunner ſwam through the ſurf, and got into the boat: but the ſeaman, though he had a cork jacket on, ſaid he was ſure he ſhould be drowned if he attempted to go to the boat; and that, chuſing rather to die a natural death, he was determined at all events to remain on the iſland: he then took an affectionate leave of the people, wiſhing them all happineſs, and the people in the boat returned his good wiſhes. One of the midſhipmen, however, took the end of a rope into his hand, jumped into the ſea, and ſwam through the ſurf to the beach, where poor John ſtill continued ruminating upon his ſituation, in a dejected attitude, and with a moſt diſconſolate length of countenance. The midſhipman began to expoſtulate with him, and in the mean time having made a running knot on the rope, threw it dextrouſly round his body, calling out to the people in the boat, who had hold of the other end of it, to haul away; which they inſtantly did, and the poor ſeceder was very ſoon dragged through the ſurf into the boat. He ſwallowed ſo great a quantity of water, that he was to all appearance dead: but being held up by the heels, he ſoon recovered his ſpeech and motion, and was perfectly well the next day.—Here the Commodore made a promotion of officers, and gave the command of his own ſhip to Capt. Mouat, (all flag-officers having a captain under them), and that of the Tamar to Mr Cuming, firſt lieutenant of the Dolphin; which made way for ſeveral other changes of leſs importance.

It is no improbable conjecture, that the Commodore made choice of this iſland to refreſh at, rather than Juan Fernandes, as leſs liable to alarm the Spaniards, who are ever jealous of foreigners navigating the Pacific ſea, and who have fortified Juan Fernandes as a check upon the enemy in caſe of a war with the maritime powers, who cannot undertake any formidable enterpriſe in that part of the world without ſome place to retreat to ſhould the enterpriſe miſcarry.

On the 1ſt of May they proceeded on their voyage. On the 2nd they ſaw ſeveral tropic birds; ſure indications that land was at no great diſtance; yet it was the 7th of June before they got ſight of any*. In the mean time, though the weather continued fine, and the breeze conſtant, yet the nearer they approached the line, the more ſeverely did the men feel the attack of the ſcurvy.

They were in lat. 14. 5. S. long. 145. 4. W. when they obſerved a cluſter of iſlands, one of which had a moſt beautiful appearance, being cloathed with groves of trees, and delightfully diverſified with hills and vallies. It was, however, ſurrounded by inacceſſible rocks; and, though it abounded with every thing that was wanting for the recovery of the ſick, they could procure nothing from the ſavage inhabitants, who were men of a gigantic ſtature, armed with lances ſixteen feet long, and who threatened them with death if they attempted to land. This, however, would have been no obſtacle to their landing; for on firing a nine-pound ſhot over their heads, they fled in terrible conſternation to the woods.

From theſe iſlands they were forced to depart without relief; the miſery of the ſick being aggravated by the mortification of not being able to taſte the ſalutary fruits that hung in cluſters before their

* Here we cannot help remarking how little reaſon they had to expect land in the track they purſued, ſince Com. Anſon failed more than 7000 miles *nearly in the ſame courſe* without having ſeen a ſingle iſland. The moment they paſſed the ſtraits they altered their courſe to the northward; and, when they had refreſhed at Maſafuero, inſtead of ſeeking Davis's land, in 27. 30. S. and purſuing that track, their courage ſeems to have failed them in lat. 26. 30 S. and they made for the tropics, where they hoped for a calmer ſea, and a more ſettled breeze; though they muſt have been almoſt certain, that no continent was there to be diſcovered, nor any iſlands that were likely to turn to national account, becauſe as many of them as had hitherto been diſcovered were found to abound in the luxuries of life without labour, and to be poſſeſſed by inhabitants who had nothing to exchange for European commodities but proviſions, which, though of infinite value to the half ſtarved mariners, could be of no uſe as an article of commerce. Accordingly, except a cluſter of iſlands between the 10th and 20th degrees of S. latitude, they met with no land till they croſſed the line to the north, nor any there that were acceſſible to ſhips of burthen till they arrived at Tinian, where Com. Anſon had already pointed out a port.

eyes.

eyes. Com. Byron called theſe the *Iſlands of Diſappointment**.

In a day or two after, they came in ſight of other iſlands, the firſt of which was ſurrounded with reefs of rocks of red coral. The inhabitants, like thoſe on the Iſlands of Diſappointment, were armed with long pikes, and ran along the beach in great numbers. The Commodore ordered out the boats to ſeek for a harbour, but found only an inlet about a ſhip's length wide, in which there were thirteen fathom water, with a bottom of coral rock. At the entrance of this inlet ſome hundreds of the inhabitants were ranged in tolerable order, and ſtood up to their waiſts in water, to oppoſe their landing. They made a horrible cry, and were inſtantly joined by a ſwarm of canoes, that came paddling down a lake which ſeemed to divide the iſland into two parts. The boats that were ſounding made every friendly ſign they could to bring the canoe-men to talk with them; and at length ſome of them came cloſe up, and one in an inſtant laid hold of a jacket from the Tamar's boat, and, diving with it, never came up above water till he was cloſe in ſhore among his companions. This iſland they named *Coral Iſland*.

The Commodore, not liking the anchoring-place, made ſail, and came in ſight of another iſland. Two armed canoes followed, with thirty men in each, and gave chace to the boats that were ſtill along ſhore in ſearch of a harbour. The boats, perceiving their intent, turned upon the canoes; who then fled; and, in their turn, the boats gave chace. Though the ſurf was dreadful, the canoes puſhed through it, and the boats followed: a combat enſued, and two or three of the natives were killed; one of them, with three balls in his body, fell cloſe to the boats, and died with a ſtone in his hand, in the action of throwing it againſt the enemy. The reſt fled, carrying off their dead, except this man, along with them.

The boats returned to the ſhips with the two canoes that had purſued them. They were of curious conſtruction. They conſiſted of planks exceedingly well wrought, and in many places adorned with carving. Thoſe planks were ſewed together, and over every ſeam there was a ſtrip of tortoiſe-ſhell, very artificially faſtened, to keep out the weather. Their bottoms were as ſharp as a wedge, and they were very narrow, and therefore two of them were joined laterally together by a couple of ſtrong ſpars, ſo that there was a ſpace of about ſix or eight feet between them. A maſt was hoiſted in each of them, and the ſail was ſpread between the maſts. The ſail was made of matting, and was a very neat piece of work. Their paddles were very curious; and their cordage was as good, and as well laid, as any in England, though it appeared to be made of the outer covering of the cocoa-nut. When theſe veſſels ſail, ſeveral men ſit upon the ſpars which hold the canoes together.

Finding no better anchoring-place in any other part of the iſland, the ſhips returned to the inlet; and a great number of the inhabitants being there gathered together, the Commodore, unwilling to kill any more of them, cauſed a ſhot to be fired over their heads, which preſently diſperſed them.

Before night the boats landed, and brought off a few cocoa nuts to refreſh the ſick; and next day all who were able were put on ſhore, and others ſent out to ſeek for refreſhments. Here the Commodore himſelf landed, and ſurveyed the iſland the whole day. He met with no interruption; the houſes were deſerted by all but dogs, and, except a few women at a diſtance, not a native was to be ſeen. Cocoa-nuts they found in abundance, and ſome ſprings of water, but theſe yielded a very ſcanty ſupply. The cocoa-nut trees ſeem to furniſh theſe people with almoſt all the neceſſaries of life; food, ſails, cordage, timber, and veſſels to hold water in.

On rummaging the houſes, the ſailors found the carved head of the rudder of a Dutch long-boat, very old, and worm-eaten, ſome iron tools, and a piece of braſs, all of European manufacture; by which it is conjectured, that either the boat to which they belonged muſt have been ſeized by the natives, or the ſhip wrecked upon the coaſt, as no account is extant of theſe iſlands having ever been

* M. de Bougainville fell in with other iſles like theſe, of which he reckoned four, and called them the *Iſles des Lanciers*, becauſe of the length of the pikes uſed by the inhabitants. He paſſes a high encomium on their beautiful appearance, and ſays their verdure charmed them, and the cocoa-trees every where expoſed their fruit to their longing eyes, and overſhadowed a lawn adorned with flowers, &c.

ſeen before*. They found, beſides, a carpenter's adze, the blade of which was a peal oyſter-ſhell; probably made in imitation of an adze belonging to the Dutch ſhip, the remains of one having been found, worn away almoſt to nothing. All theſe braſs and iron tools they carried away with them. They took notice of the ſepulchres of their dead, in form like ſquare tombs, erected under the gloomy ſhades of clumps of lofty trees, hung round with baſkets full of the remains of fiſh and other eatables, by which it may be ſuppoſed they entertain ſome notion of the ſoul's ſurviving after death.

Having ſupplied the ſick with refreſhments, and thoſe of the moſt powerful antiſcorbutic kind, they ſailed on the 12th for the iſland which they had ſeen a day or two before. On the firſt approach of the ſhips, the natives flocked to the ſhores, armed in the ſame manner as the Indians they had already ſeen, and ran along the beach abreaſt of the ſhip, for many miles together, with incredible ſwiftneſs. As the boats that were ſent in ſearch of a harbour had orders to keep as cloſe to the ſhore as the ſurf would permit, they frequently came pretty cloſe to the natives, and, by ſigns and a few preſents, endeavoured to cultivate a friendſhip with them. The officers on board the boats had ſtrict orders not to offer any violence, unleſs compelled to it in their own defence, and their guarded conduct had the deſired effect: they made ſigns that they wanted water, and the natives ſhewed they underſtood them, by pointing to a place where there was a ſpring.

When the boats came over-againſt it, they ſaw a town full of inhabitants, and the boats hauled cloſe in to the ſurf, and the ſhips brought to at a little diſtance from the boats. While they lay in this poſition, an old man with a long beard, and a venerable aſpect, having a green branch of a tree in his hand, came cloſe down to the water's edge, and, in an attitude the moſt majeſtic, delivered an oration, in a tone like recitative, between ſinging and ſpeaking, which they all lamented they did not underſtand. While he was yet ſpeaking, they threw him ſome preſents; but he rebuked their want of manners, by not touching what was offered, nor ſuffering them to be touched by others, till he had made an end; when, walking into the water, he threw the bough he had held in his hand into the neareſt boat, and then went and gathered up the preſents. Encouraged by this friendly appearance, a midſhipman, cloathed as he was, threw himſelf into the ſurf, and ſwam to ſhore. He was inſtantly ſurrounded by a croud, who examined every thing about him with great curioſity, and ſeemed particularly ſtruck with his waiſtcoat; which without heſitation he pulled off, and very politely preſented it to the chief who made the oration. This act of courteſy, however, did not ſeem at firſt to produce the deſired effect; for he had no ſooner parted with his waiſtcoat to one, than another made off with his neckcloth: ſo that, fearing to be ſtripped naked, he thought it beſt to return to his boat by the ſame way he had left it*.

The inhabitants, however, committed no violence on the perſons of their new gueſts; they even ſupplied them with hogs, fruits, and water, and whatever elſe they had, which the ſhips ſtood in need of, as may be gathered from the ſequel; though the writer of the voyage has omitted this act of civility of the natives, and ſeems to blame them becauſe they would not part with their pearls, if they had any, for nails, hatchets, and bill-hooks†.

From

* Notwithſtanding what is here aſſerted, Dalrymple, in his account of Spaniſh and Dutch voyages in the Pacific ocean, aſcribes the diſcovery of theſe iſlands to Roggewein; and there cannot be a greater proof of the reality of this diſcovery than the remains here mentioned, as one of the ſhips that accompanied this Dutch navigator, namely, the *African Galley*, was loſt upon the rocks among theſe iſlands, which he therefore named *Pernicious Iſlands*, and deſcribes the inhabitants as men of a large ſize, whoſe countenances indicate a diſpoſition cruel and wicked, and having lances or pikes eighteen or twenty feet long. Theſe iſlands, according to Roggewein, lie in lat. 15. 16. S. and in long. 144° W. from London.

* From this act of *ſavage rapacity*, and ſome others of the like kind, the voyagers have ſtigmatized theſe iſlanders with the general name of *thieves*; — with what juſtice, let him who boaſts of having in his poſſeſſion the European fragments ſtolen from the iſland that ſupplied his wants, determine! fragments that were neither of uſe nor curioſity to him, but which for their rarity might be, and probably were, of ineſtimable value to the owners.

† Theſe two iſlands were not viſited by Wallis,

From theſe iſlands the Commodore ſet ſail, accompanied by the Tamar, on the 13th of June, purſuing their voyage to the weſtward, till they arrived on the 31ſt of July at the Iſland of Tinian. In this run they diſcovered ſome unknown iſlands; to the firſt of which they gave the name of the *Prince of Wales*; to the next, the *Iſlands of Danger*; to the third, which appeared to be uninhabited, the *Duke of York*; and to the laſt, *Byron's Iſland**. The firſt was in lat. 15° S. long. 151. 53. W. var. 5. 38. E.; the ſecond, in lat. 10. 15. S. long. 169. 28. W.; the third, in lat. 8. 33. S. long. 178. 16. W.; the laſt, in lat. 1. 18. S. long. 173. 46. E.

It muſt not, however, be forgotten, that before they left King George's Iſlands, they ſaw, in the lake of the laſt of them, a large two-maſted veſſel, that had cordage a-top to ſupport her maſts; a particular which deſerves attention, as the ſame thing is mentioned by Quiros and Roggewein, and by no other voyagers.

The next day after they left King George's Iſlands, they met with a mountainous ſwell from the ſouthward, and ſaw vaſt flocks of birds, which always at night directed their flight to the ſouthward. From theſe appearances the Commodore did ſuppoſe a continent to be in that direction, as he could no otherwiſe account for the peopling of thoſe diſtant iſlands. He would have gone in purſuit of it, had his men been healthy, and the winds favourable; but, ſickneſs prevailing in both ſhips, and the wind being contrary, he durſt not attempt it.

In their paſſage they almoſt every day ſaw birds; and there is reaſon to believe that iſlands lie plentifully ſcattered between the tropics on the ſouthern ſide of the line, though Adm. Anſon ran a courſe of more than 7000 miles on the north ſide of it without ſeeing one.

From the uninhabited iſland already mentioned, they procured, by means of their boats, about 200 cocoa-nuts, which was a great relief to thoſe who were ill of the ſcurvy.

On the 3d of July they fell in with *Byron's Iſle*, juſt before they croſſed the line. The delightful appearance of this iſle, and the great number of inhabitants whom they ſaw upon the beach, as well as in the canoes that every where ſurrounded the ſhore, gave them great hopes of meeting with ſome refreſhments, as proviſions began to grow ſo ſcarce, that ſhark's fleſh was a dainty even at the Commodore's table. The boats were, therefore, inſtantly hoiſted out as ſoon as they approached the land; and the ſhips were ſurrounded with proas, in which were between 2 and 300 people. The men in theſe proas had neither the ſavage ferocity of the iſlanders they had paſſed, nor their timidity; they were bold, ſprightly, and good-natured. Some ſwam to the ſhips, and ran up the ſides laughing, and without ceremony laid hold of any thing that came in their way. As they were quite naked, they could conceal nothing, and the trifles they took ſerved only for ſport. On one of them the crew of the Dolphin put a jacket and trowſers, and nothing in nature could be more diverting than the antiques he played in his new dreſs. But with all this familiarity, when they were ſhewn cocoa-nuts, and given to underſtand that more were wanted, inſtead of bringing a ſupply, they endeavoured to ſteal what they ſaw.

They were a fine-limbed people, of a bright copper colour, with long black hair variouſly diſpoſed, and one among them, who appeared to be a chief, was ornamented with a ſtring of human teeth, which he wore about his middle, and which was probably a trophy of military proweſs; for with it he would not part for any thing that was offered to him.

Moſt

Wallis, Cook, or Bougainville; though one would have thought, when they were within two degrees or about forty leagues of them, at Otahitee, that curioſity would have led Mr Banks and Dr Solander to have made a more general inquiry concerning the remains of the Dutch boat, and of the fate of thoſe who had navigated her. The laſt of the two iſlands viſited by the Commodore is marked in lat. 14. 41. S. long. 149. 15. W. var. 5° E. and is named by him *King George's Iſlands*; which has miſled ſome people to confound it with that called *King George the Third's Iſlands*, diſcovered by Wallis, and afterwards viſited by Capt. Cook.

* This iſland was diſcovered, in 1537, by Ferdinand Grijalva, a Spaniſh voyager, who named it *Iſla des los Peſcadores*. This voyager mentions an herb found in the iſlands he diſcovered in the South ſea, which being waſhed in warm water, and laid on any part of the body, and ſucked with the tongue, will draw out all the blood in a man's body; and with this herb the Indians bleed themſelves when they are ill. See Dalrymple's Hiſtorical collections of voyages to the South Pacific ocean, p. 37.

Moſt of them had ſtrings of ſhells prettily put together; and one had a moſt dangerous weapon, being a kind of ſpear, very long, and at the end very broad, and armed on both ſides two or three feet high with ſhark's teeth, every one of which was as ſharp as a lancet.

The boats ſent out in ſearch of an anchoring-place returned without effect; and the ſhips were obliged to continue their voyage without any refreſhment. It was now intolerably hot, and the men began to ſicken apace: their cocoa-nuts were near exhauſted, and they had yet 600 leagues to run. Nothing, however, happened in the courſe of this paſſage worth notice; the ſea was open, and in ſeven-and-twenty days they made land.

On the 31ſt of July they anchored in the very bay where Adm. Anſon had anchored juſt twenty-two years eleven months and three days before. They had not, however, the ſame good fortune as the Centurion had, to find huts and tents ready erected for the entertainment of their ſick; neither, indeed, did they ſo much ſtand in need of thoſe conveniencies. The Centurion, by keeping a direct weſtern courſe between the 23th and 24th degrees of N. latitude, had been one hundred and nine days between Acapulco and Tinian, without ever once caſting anchor, and had hardly men and officers enough on board able to carry the ſick on ſhore. The Dolphin and Tamar had been only twenty-ſeven days out of ſight of land, and but thirty-eight from an iſland where they had received refreſhments. Many of them were, indeed, ill of the ſcurvy; but not, like the crew of the Centurion, in the laſt ſtage of it: they, therefore, ſoon recovered, by the help of the cocoa-nuts, which the Commodore eſteems the beſt remedy for that diſorder of any in the world. The people of the Centurion, on the contrary, attributed their recovery to the limes and fruits they met with in the iſland. Neither the Dolphin nor Tamar had yet loſt a ſingle man by death ſince their departure from England, and but two died at Tinian, and thoſe of fevers, thoſe ill of the ſcurvy having all recovered in a few days. But the Centurion had loſt more than half her complement before ſhe arrived, and ſome died every day after ſhe had anchored, through the extremity of the diſeaſe. Adm. Anſon calls this a delightful iſland; Com. Byron, one of the moſt unhealthy ſpots in the world.

The Commodore landed here on the 31ſt of July, and ſtaid till the 1ſt of October; the Admiral landed on the 27th of Auguſt, and ſtaid till the 21ſt of October: ſo that they were both in that iſland nearly at the ſame ſeaſon of the year. The Commodore finds great fault with the water; Paſcoe Thomas, the mathematical maſter of the Centurion, who was long ill upon the iſland, ſays, good water may every where be had by digging: and there is no doubt but ſprings or pools may be found above ground, otherwiſe ſuch herds of cattle could not ſubſiſt as are generally acknowledged to fill the vallies, and graſe upon the mountains, of this unpeopled iſland. The fiſh were thought not to be good; and, indeed, they had little occaſion to eat any, as hogs, buffaloes, and poultry, were found in abundance. The Commodore laid in ſtore of cocoa-nuts, and as many wild hogs alive as the ſhips could ſtow; and, having repaired the ſhips, and recovered his men, he cleared the iſland on the 3d of October, and landed on the iſland of Timoan on the 3d of November. Here they got a few fowls, a goat and a kid; and thought to pay for them, as uſual, with nails, hatchets, and bill-hooks; but they were miſtaken; the country-men wanted rupees; which the ſailors not having to give them, were forced to pledge their handkerchiefs, which, however, they never went back to redeem. The people here are Malays, and trade with the Dutch. They came to the beach armed with a knife in one hand, a ſpear headed with iron in the other, and a dirk or dagger in a belt by their ſide. One old man was dreſſed in the Perſian manner; the reſt were naked, all but a thin covering on the head, and a piece of cloth faſtened with a claſp round their middles. They were leſs than the iſlanders on the ſouth of the line, but nimble, and well made. Their houſes were neatly built, and their veſſels large, and of a good conſtruction. —— Cocoa-nuts they had in abundance, but the inhabitants would part with none. The voyagers hauled the ſeine, however, and caught plenty of good fiſh; but even this offended the natives: ſo that, after purchaſing a rare animal, which, however, they could not keep alive, and filling ſome caſks of water, they purſued their voyage. Every day now diſcovered ſome freſh land; and, on the 13th, they ſaw a ſloop at anchor that hoiſted Dutch colours,

lours, upon which the Commodore ſent an officer with ſome men on board to learn news; but, to their great ſurpriſe, they could not make themſelves underſtood, no one white man being among the crew: yet they received the officer civilly, made tea for him, and behaved with the greateſt kindneſs and hoſpitality. Our voyagers on the 20th paſſed the ſtraits of Sumatra, and on the 27th entered the road of Batavia.

Here they found above 100 ſail of different nations, and among them a large Engliſh ſhip, that ſaluted them with thirteen guns. The Dutch Commodore ſent a dirty ragged fellow to the Dolphin, to know whence ſhe came, whither ſhe was going, and how long ſhe intended to ſtay; to all which queſtions anſwer was made by ſhewing the fellow the way to his boat, and deſiring him to walk out of the ſhip.

The Commodore, however, going aſhore, was deſirous of waiting upon the Governor, and was directed to an officer called a ſhebander, who took him in his chariot, and carried him to the Governor's country-houſe, where he was received courteouſly, and had leave either to take a houſe during his reſidence, or lodgings at the hotel*. As there was not a ſingle perſon ill in either ſhip when they arrived at Batavia, there was the leſs occaſion to prolong their ſtay there. The Commodore, therefore, ordered every thing to be in readineſs, and on the 10th of December ſet ſail, after having laid in a ſufficient quantity of rice and arack for the reſt of the voyage; the only articles that are there to be purchaſed at a reaſonable price. As ſoon as they were at ſea, the people from Java ſupplied them with turtle; but, notwithſtanding their ſhort ſtay, the noxious effects of the climate began to appear; a putrid fever broke out among the men, carried off three, and reduced ſome others to a very dangerous ſtate; but they ſoon recovered after being a few days at ſea.

They now continued their voyage to the Cape of Good Hope; and in their paſſage, as ſoon as they made the coaſt of Africa, were ſurpriſed by the ſight of ſmoke riſing from a deſolate part of the beach, where it was not likely that any of the natives would take up their reſidence. They were afterwards informed, that two Dutch Eaſt-Indiamen had ſailed from Batavia for the Cape about two years before, and had never been heard of ſince; and it was ſuppoſed they had been both wrecked upon that coaſt. The fires, therefore, that cauſed the ſmoke were, probably, made by the remains of the unfortunate crews. The Commodore laments he did not attempt to relieve them.

On the 13th of February our voyagers anchored in Table Bay, juſt without the Cape, and ſaluted the fort, when the compliment was inſtantly returned; and the Commodore next day, having waited on the Dutch Governor, was received with every mark of friendſhip which the ſervant of one ſtate could ſhew to an officer in the ſervice of another.—Here the ſhips were repaired, and the men refreſhed.

The Cape is moſt delightfully ſituated, in a healthy climate, abounding with every thing the appetites of man can require. The wines are the richeſt in the world, and the veniſon the moſt delicious; the fleſh, fiſh, and fruits, can no where be excelled; and, in ſhort, nothing is wanting here but contentment to make it an earthly paradiſe. It is no wonder, therefore, that thoſe who had juſt ſurrounded the globe, and had eſcaped the rigours of the various climates through which they had paſſed, ſhould be glad to reſt awhile in this happy ſpot, to recover their exhauſted ſtrength. It was, indeed, the 6th of March before both ſhips were ready to depart; when, being in high ſpirits, and having plenty of proviſions, and wood and water enough for the remainder of their voyage, the ſhips unmoored, and ſet ſail in order to complete their voyage home. On the 16th they came in ſight of St Helena; but, wanting nothing, they were purſuing their way with a fine breeze, when the Dolphin all of a ſudden received a ſhock which in an inſtant alarmed the whole crew. Preſently, on looking abroad, they ſaw the ſea all round them tinged with blood: glad it was no worſe, their joy returned; they found they had only ſtruck a whale or a grampus, and were no longer in fear of any ill conſequence. But, a few days after, Capt. Cuming met with a more dangerous diſ-

after;

* The hotel is a licenſed inn, the only one in the city, and one of the grandeſt buildings in Batavia. The Governor puts in the maſter, and there is a penalty of 500 dollars on any other perſon who ſuffers a ſtranger to ſleep in his houſe a ſingle night without the Governor's leave.

after; he diſcovered that the lower braces of the Tamar's rudder were broken, and that, on taking the rudder off, it could not be new hung. This obliged him to have recourſe to a machine that has been ſometimes uſed in ſuch caſes, which was completed by the carpenter in five days, and anſwered very well; but the Commodore, fearing the worſt, and not knowing how it might work in a ſtorm, or on a lee-ſhore, ordered the Tamar to Antigua to refit, and continued his own courſe home, where on the 9th of May he happily arrived, and anchored in the Downs, after a paſſage of nine weeks from the Cape, and a voyage of two-and-twenty months and a few days round the globe. *Gent. Mag.*

Letters written by Andrew Oliver, Eſq; then Secretary, now Lieutenant-Governor, of Maſſachuſets-bay, to a friend in England. [412.]

SIR, *Boſton, May 7. 1767.*

I AM indebted to you for the obliging manner in which you received my recommendation of my good friend Mr Paxton, as well as for the account you are pleaſed to ſend me of the ſituation of affairs in the mother-country.

I am very ſorry that the colonies give you ſo much employment, and it is impoſſible to ſay how long it will be before things ſettle into quiet among us. We have ſome here who have been ſo buſy in fomenting the late diſturbances, that they may now think it needful for their own ſecurity to keep up the ſpirit. They have plumed themſelves much upon the victory they have gained, and the ſupport they have ſince met with; nor could any thing better ſhew what they would ſtill be at, than the manner in which, by their own account publiſhed in the newspapers laſt Auguſt, they celebrated the 14th of that month, as the firſt anniverſary commemeration of what they had done at the tree of liberty on that day the year before. Here a number of reſpectable gentlemen, as they inform us now, met, and among other toaſts drank General Paoli, and the ſpark of liberty kindled in Spain [xxviii. 215.]. I am now ſpeaking of a few individuals only; the body of the people are well diſpoſed: yet when you come to ſee the journal of the houſe of Repreſentatives the laſt ſeſſion, I fear you will think that the ſame ſpirit has ſeized our public councils. I can however fairly ſay thus much in behalf of the government, that the laſt Houſe was packed by means of a public proſcription juſt before the election, of the greateſt part of thoſe who had appeared in the preceding ſeſſion in the ſupport of government: their names were publiſhed in an inflammatory news paper, and their conſtituents made to believe they were about to ſell them for ſlaves. Writs are now out for a new aſſembly, but I cannot anſwer for the choice: I hope however that the people in general are in a better temper; yet the moderate men have been ſo browbeaten in the Houſe, and found themſelves ſo inſignificant there the laſt year, that ſome of them will voluntarily decline coming again. I think this looks too much like a deſpair of the commonwealth, and cannot be juſtified on patriotic principles.

The election of counſellors was carried the laſt year as might have been expected from ſuch a Houſe. The officers of the crown and the judges of the ſuperior court were excluded. And I hear that it is the deſign of ſome who expect to be returned members of the Houſe this year, to make ſure work at the enſuing election of counſellors, by excluding, if they can, the gentlemen of the council (who by charter remain ſuch till others are choſen in their room) from any ſhare in the choice, though they have always had their voice in it hitherto from the firſt arrival of the charter. If the Houſe do this, they will have it in their power to model the council as they pleaſe, and throw all the powers of government into the hands of the people, unleſs the Governor ſhould again exert his negative, as he did the laſt year.

You have doubtleſs ſeen ſome of the curious meſſages from the late Houſe to the Governor, and cannot but have obſerved with how little decency they have attacked both the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor. They have alſo in effect forced the council to declare themſelves parties in the quarrel they had againſt the latter in a matter of mere indifference. In their meſſage to the Governor of the 31ſt of January, they have explicitly charged the Lieutenant-Governor (a gentleman to whom they are more indebted than to any one man in the government) with "ambition and luſt of power," merely for paying a compliment to the Governor agreeable to ancient uſage, by attending him to court, and

and being preſent in the council-chamber when he made his ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion; at which time they go on to ſay, "none but the general court and their ſervants are intended to be preſent," ſtill holding out to the people, the ſervants of the crown as objects of inſignificance, ranking the ſecretary with their door-keeper, as ſervants of the aſſembly; for the ſecretary with his clerks and the door-keeper are the only perſons preſent with the aſſembly on theſe occaſions.

The officers of the crown being thus leſſened in the eyes of the people, takes off their weight and influence, and the balance will of courſe turn in favour of the people; and what makes them ſtill more inſignificant is their dependence on the people for a neceſſary ſupport. If ſomething were left to the good-will of the people, yet nature ſhould be ſure of a ſupport. The Governor's ſalary has for about thirty-five years paſt been pretty well underſtood to be a thouſand pounds a-year Sterling. When this ſum was firſt agreed to, it was very well; but an increaſe of wealth ſince has brought along with it an increaſe of luxury; ſo that what was ſufficient to keep up a proper diſtinction, and ſupport the dignity of a Governor then, may well be ſuppoſed to be inſufficient for the purpoſe now. The Lieutenant-Governor has no appointments as ſuch: the captaincy of Caſtle-William, which may be worth 120 l. Sterling a-year, is looked upon indeed as an appendage to his commiſſion, and the late Lieutenant-Governor enjoyed no other appointment: he lived a retired life upon his own eſtate in the country, and was eaſy. The preſent Lieutenant-Governor indeed has other appointments; but the people are quarrelling with him for it, and will not ſuffer him to be eaſy unleſs he will retire alſo.

The Secretary may have ſomething more than 200 l. a-year Sterling, but has for the two laſt years been allowed 60 l. lawful money a-year leſs than had been uſual for divers years preceding, though he had convinced the Houſe by their committee, that without this deduction he would have had no more than 250 l. Sterling per ann. in fees, perquiſites, and ſalary all together, which is not the one half of his annual expence.

The crown did by charter reſerve to itſelf the appointment of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary: the deſign of this was, without doubt, to maintain ſome kind of balance between the powers of the crown and of the people; but if officers are not in ſome meaſure independent of the people, (for it is difficult to ſerve two maſters), they will ſometimes have a hard ſtruggle between duty to the crown and a regard to ſelf, which muſt be a very diſagreeable ſituation to them, as well as a weakening to the authority of government. The officers of the crown are very few, and are therefore the more eaſily provided for without burdening the people: and ſuch proviſion I look upon as neceſſary to the reſtoration and ſupport of the King's authority.

But it may be ſaid, How can any new meaſures be taken without raiſing new diſturbances? The manufacturers in England will riſe again, and defeat the meaſures of government. This game, it is true, has been played once, and ſucceeded; and it has been aſſerted here, that it is in the power of the colonies at any time to raiſe a rebellion in England, by refuſing to ſend for their manufactures. For my own part, I do not believe this. The merchants in England, and I do not know but thoſe in London and Briſtol only, might always govern in this matter, and quiet the manufacturer. The merchant's view is always to his own intereſt. As the trade is now managed, the dealer here ſends to the merchant in England for his goods; upon theſe goods the Engliſh merchant puts a profit of ten or more, probably of fifteen per cent. when he ſends them to his employer in America. The merchant is ſo jealous of foregoing this profit, that an American trader cannot well purchaſe the goods he wants of the manufacturer; for ſhould the merchant know that the manufacturer had ſupplied an American, he would take off no more of his wares. The merchants therefore having this profit in view, will by one means or other ſecure it. They know the goods which the American market demands, and may therefore ſafely take them off from the manufacturer, though they ſhould have no orders for ſhipping them this year, or perhaps the next; and I dare ſay, it would not be longer before the Americans would clamour for a ſupply of goods from England; for it is vain to think they can ſupply themſelves. The merchant might then put an advanced price upon his goods, and poſſibly be able to make his own terms: or

if it ſhould be thought the goods would not bear an advanced price to indemnify him, it might be worth while to the government to agree with the merchants beforehand to allow them a premium equivalent to the advance of their ſtock, and then the game would be over.

I have wrote with freedom, in confidence of my name's not being uſed on the occaſion. For though I have wrote nothing but what in my conſcience I think an American may upon juſt principles advance, and what a ſervant of the crown ought upon all proper occaſions to ſuggeſt; yet the many prejudices I have to combat with, may render it unfit it ſhould be made public.

I communicated to Gov. Bernard what you mentioned concerning him, who deſires me to preſent you his compliments, and let you know that he is obliged to you for the expreſſions of your regard for his injured character. I am, &c.

ANDREW OLIVER.

I aſk your acceptance of a journal of the laſt ſeſſion, which is put up in a box directed to the Secretary of the Board of Trade.

SIR, *Boſton, May* 11. 1768.

I AM this moment favoured with your very obliging letter by Capt. Jarvis of the 2d March, which I have but juſt time to acknowledge, as this is the day given out for the ſhip to ſail. I wrote you the 23d of February, in reply to your letter of the 28th of December; that of the 12th of February, which you refer to in this of the 2d of March, is not yet come to hand. You lay me, Sir, under the greateſt obligations, as well for the intereſting account of public affairs which you are from time to time pleaſed to tranſmit me, as for your ſteady attention to my private concerns. I ſhall always have the moſt grateful ſenſe of Mr Grenville's intentions of favour alſo, whether I ever reap any benefit from them or not. Without a proper ſupport afforded to the King's officers, the reſpect due to government will of courſe fail; yet I cannot ſay, whether, under the preſent circumſtances, and conſidering the temper the people are now in, an additional proviſion for me would be of real benefit to me perſonally or not. It has been given out, that no perſon who receives a ſtipend from the government at home, ſhall live in the country. Government here wants ſome effectual ſupport: No ſooner was it known that the Lieutenant-Governor had a proviſion of 200l. a-year made for him out of the revenue, than he was adviſed in the Boſton gazette to reſign all pretenſions to a ſeat in council, either with or without a voice. The temper of the people may be ſurely learnt from that infamous paper; it is the very thing that forms their temper; for if they are not in the temper of the writer at the time of the publication, yet it is looked upon as the ORACLE, and they ſoon bring their temper to it. Some of the lateſt of them are very expreſſive. I will not trouble you with ſending them, as I imagine they ſomehow or other find their way to you: but I cannot but apprehend from theſe papers, and from hints that are thrown out, that if the petition of the Houſe to his Majeſty, and their letters to divers Noble Lords, ſhould fail of ſucceſs, ſome people will be mad enough to go to extremities. The commiſſioners of the cuſtoms have already been openly affronted; the Governor's company of cadets have come to a reſolution, not to wait on him (as uſual) on the day of general election the 25th inſtant, if thoſe gentlemen are of the company. And the town of Boſton have paſſed a vote, that Faneuil-Hall (in which the Governor and his company uſually dine on that day) ſhall not be opened to him, if the commiſſioners are invited to dine with him. A liſt of counſellors has within a few days paſt been printed and diſperſed by way of ſneer on Lord Shelburne's letter, made up of King's officers; which liſt, the writer ſays, if adopted at the next general election, may take away all grounds of complaint, and may poſſibly prove a healing and very ſalutary meaſure. The Lieutenant-Governor is at the head of this liſt; they have done me the honour to put me next; the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms are all in the liſt, except Mr Temple; and to complete the liſt, they have added ſome of the waiters. I never thought till very lately that they acted upon any ſettled plan, nor do I now think they have till of late; a few, a very few, among us, have planned the preſent meaſures, and the government has been too weak to ſubdue their turbulent ſpirits. Our ſituation is not rightly known; but it is a matter worthy of the moſt ſerious attention. I am, &c.

ANDREW OLIVER.

I ſhall take proper care to forward your letter to Mr Ingerſol. He had received your laſt. [*To be continued.*]

A

A catalogue of NEW BOOKS, with remarks and extracts, continued. [434]

LONDON.

Religion, Controverſy, &c.

Fourteen ſermons on ſeveral occaſions. By Thomas Skeeler, M. A. late Vicar of Lewknor in Oxfordſhire. 6 s. ſewed. *Dodſley, &c.* —— Plain, ſolid, pious, and practical; and by no means deſtitute of the marks of ingenuity and learning. As to the ſtyle and compoſition, there is little room for either praiſe or cenſure. M.

Socinianiſm brought to the teſt; or, Jeſus Chriſt proved to be either the adorable God, or a notorious impoſtor. By John Macgowan. 1 s. 6 d. *Keith.* —— Againſt Dr Prieſtly. There is novelty, and a poignancy, in this writer's train of reaſoning. C.

Some remarks on Mr Hill's Farrago double diſtilled [85.]. By John Weſley. 4 s. *Keith.*

Hiſtory, Antiquities, &c.

State papers collected by Edward Earl of Clarendon. Vol. 2. [xxv. 401 562.] fol. 1 l 15 s. large paper, 1 l. 5 s. ſmall paper. *Payne.*

The hiſtory of the iſland of Man; from the earlieſt accounts to the preſent time. Compiled from the public archives of the iſland, and other authentic materials; by the late Mr Rolt. 3 s. ſewed. *Nicoll.* —— A work where there is neither propriety of language, elegance of ſtyle, nor entertaining or uſeful information. C.

The hiſtory and antiquities of the ancient burgh of Great Yarmouth. By Henry Swinden. 18 s. boards. *Payne.*

The hiſtory of the univerſity of Oxford, from the death of William the Conqueror [86.] to the demiſe of Q. Eliſabeth. 18 s. *Rivington.*

A letter to Sir John Fielding, Kt, occaſioned by his extraordinary requeſt to Mr Garrick, for the ſuppreſſion of the Beggar's Opera. To which is added, a poſtcript to D Garrick, Eſq; By William Auguſtus Miles. 1 s. *Bell.*

Natural Hiſtory.

Illuſtrations of natural hiſtory. By R. Drury. Vol 2. [xxxii. 495.] 2 l. 12 s 6 d. boards. *White.*

The univerſal botaniſt and nurſeryman. By Richard Weſton, Eſq; Vol. 3 [xxxii. 614. xxxiii. 425] 6 s. *Bell.*

Fine Arts, Belles Lettres, &c.

The antiquities of England and Wales: being a collection of views of the moſt remarkable ruins and ancient buildings, accurately drawn on the ſpot. To each view is added an hiſtorical account of its ſituation, when and by whom built, with every intereſting circumſtance relating thereto. By Francis Groſe, Eſq; F. A. S. Vol. 1. 4to. 2 l. 12 s. 6 d. *Hooper.*

Dialogues of Lucian, from the Greek. 5 s. *Flexney* —— Lucian, who, among the authors of antiquity, ſtands almoſt alone in the walk of humour, has at length had juſtice done to his facetious dialogues, in an Engliſh tranſlation. M.

Entertainment, &c.

The Rake; or, The adventures of Tom Wildman. Exhibiting ſtriking pictures of life, in all its variegated ſcenes; interſperſed with the hiſtories of ſeveral perſonages of either ſex, well known in the polite world. Written by himſelf. 2 vols. 5 s. *Williams.* —— Fit only for rakes and libertines. But although the cheek of modeſty would be frequently diſtorted by the unchaſte details which frequently occur, particularly in the firſt volume, it muſt be acknowledged, that toward the concluſion the ſtory grows moral, ſober, and exemplary. M.

The appendix to the Vauxhall affray [433]; or, The Macaronies defeated. To which is prefixed an elegant caricature, called, *The Macaroni ſacrifice.* 1 s. *Williams.* —— The print repreſents the Rev. Mr Bate ſacrificing Mr F. and his companions at the ſhrine of Virtue. M.

The art of playing at Skittles; or, The laws of nine-pins diſplayed. By A. Jones, Eſq; 1 s. *Wilkie.*

Plays and Poetry.

The Macaroni: a comedy. As it is performed at the theatre-royal in York. 1 s. 6 d. *Nicoll.* —— After being expoſed to public ridicule in a variety of lights, a perſon under the title of a Macaroni is here produced upon the ſtage. Extreme ſelf-love, puſillanimity, and effeminacy, are the qualities which diſtinguiſh his character; and theſe are not unhappily deſcribed. C.

The trip to Portſmouth; a ſketch of one act, with ſongs. 1 s. *Waller, &c.* —— The late naval review [281.] was an occurrence too notable to be overlooked by our theatrical purveyors. Accordingly the facetious George Alexander Stevens, famous for his lectures on heads, has cooked it into a very tolerable meſs, ſeaſoned with humour and fun, and ſuited to the palates of thoſe who are frequenters of Foote's ordinary in the Haymarket. M.

La Zingara; or, The Gipſy. A burletta. Set to muſic by Mr Bartholemon. As performed at Mary le-bon gardens, Aug. 21. 1773. 1 s. *Becket* —— Where there is nothing to praiſe, there can be little to ſay. M.

The Pantheonites. A dramatic entertainment. As performed at the theatre royal in the Haymarket. 1 s. *Bell.* —— A tolerable burleſque on the affected gentility and qua-

lity-airs of people who, by the ſudden acquiſition of riches, are raiſed from trade to a ſuperior rank in life. M.

The Pantheon; a poem. 2 s. 6 d. *Williams.* —— Worſe than indifferent. M.

The Nabob; or, Aſiatic Plunderer. A ſatirical poem. In a dialogue between a friend and the author. To which are annexed, a few fugitive pieces of poetry. 2 s. 6 d. *Townſend.* —— More of energy than of elegance in this ſatire; which, however, is above mediocrity. M.

The City-Patricians. 2 s. 6 d. *Allen.* —— Satirizes the court of aldermen.

City-patriotiſm diſplayed, addreſſed to Lord North. 1 s. *Dixwell.* —— A courtier. M.

Surry triumphant; or, The Kentiſhmens defeat. A new ballad; being a parody on Chevy-Chace. 1 s. *Johnſon.* —— A late famous cricket-match, Surry againſt Kent, the ſurrymen headed by Lord Tankerville, &c. the Kentiſhmen by the Duke of Dorſet, Sir Horace Mann, &c. for 2000 l. is the baſis of this parody; the ingenious author of which has had in view ſomething more 'than merely tracing the outline of a moſt *beautiful original*, and indulging an innocent pleaſantry, which has ſtrict truth for its foundation;' it being his intention to convey, at the ſame time, a moral precept of no ſmall importance to his country-neighbours. This moral is fully expreſſed in the concluding ſtanza:

God ſave the King, and bleſs the land
With plenty and increaſe;
And grant henceforth that *idle games*
In *harveſt time* may ceaſe! M.

The fond lover. A poem. 1 s. *Allen.* —— Whatever effect the warmth of this inamorato's paſſion may produce on the heart of his miſtreſs, he ſeems not likely to obtain the favour of any of the Pierian ladies. C.

The Poet. 2 s. 6 d. *Flexney.* —— Seems to be one of the laſt remains of that Calmuc tribe of authors, who are to be regarded as the brood of Churchill's ſpawn, and the heirs of his Billingſgate fortunes. M.

Happineſs; a characteriſtic poem. 1 s. *Marrat.* —— An honeſt inoffenſive man, though not maſter of his ſubject. M.

An ode ſacred to the memory of George Lord Lyttelton. 1 s. *Dodſley.* —— Though well intended, not a ſufficient tribute to the memory of ſo great a man. C.

Poems on various ſubjects, religious and moral. By Phillis Wheatley, negro ſervant to Mr John Wheatley of Boſton, in New England. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *A. Bell.* —— This girl was carried from Africa to America in 1761, when between ſeven and eight years of age. In about ſixteen months time, without any inſtruction, but what ſhe received in her maſter's family, ſhe was able to ſpeak the Engliſh language, and read the Bible with ſurpriſing facility. In 1765 ſhe wrote a letter to Mr Occum, the Indian miniſter then in England; and ſoon after made ſome attempts in poetry. She ſailed from Boſton for England on the 8th of May laſt, under the protection of Mr Nathaniel Wheatley, and arrived at London on the 17th of June. —— A teſtimony in favour of the poems, as the genuine productions of this young perſon, is ſigned by the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, ſeven clergymen, and others eminent for ſtation and literature, and alſo by her maſter: and in this it is ſaid, diſgraceful as it may be to all that have ſigned it, that "this poor girl was brought an *uncultivated barbarian* from Africa, and has *ever ſince been*, and *now is*— A SLAVE!" Youth, innocence, and piety, united with genius, have not yet been able to reſtore her to the condition and character with which ſhe was inveſted by the Great Author of her being. So powerful is cuſtom in rendering the heart inſenſible to the rights of nature, and the claims of excellence! G.

EDINBURGH.

Animadverſions on Mr Adam's Latin and Engliſh grammar; being an exhibition of its defects, and an illuſtration of the danger of introducing it into ſchools. By John Richard Buſby, M. A. 1 s. *Booſellers of Edinburgh. None named.*

A poem to the memory of John Cunningham, by R Ferguſſon. 6 d. *Drummond.*

TO MÆCENAS.

The firſt, but not ſuperior to ſome others of the negro girl Phillis Wheatley's poems.

MÆcenas, you, beneath the myrtle ſhade,
Read o'er what poets ſung and ſhepherds play'd.
What felt thoſe poets but you feel the flame?
Does not your ſoul poſſeſs the ſacred flame?
Their noble ſtrains your equal genius ſhares
In ſofter language, and diviner airs.
While Homer paints, lo! circumfus'd in air,
Celeſtial gods in mortal forms appear;
Swift as they move hear each receſs rebound,
Heav'n quakes, earth trembles, and the ſhores refound.
Great fire of verſe, before my mortal eyes,
The lightnings blaze acroſs the vaulted ſkies,
And, as the thunder ſhakes the heav'nly plains,
A deep-felt horror thrills through all my veins.
When gentler ſtrains demand thy graceful ſong,
The length'ning line moves languiſhing along.

When

Then great Patroclus courts Achilles' aid,
The grateful tribute of my tears is paid;
Prone on the ſhore he feels the pangs of love,
And ſtern Pelides' tend'reſt paſſions move.
Great Maro's ſtrain in heav'nly numbers flows,
The Nine inſpire, and all the boſom glows.
O could I rival thine and Virgil's page,
Or claim the Muſes with the Mantuan ſage;
Soon the ſame beauties ſhould my mind adorn,
And the ſame ardors in my ſoul ſhould burn:
Then ſhould my ſong in bolder notes ariſe,
And all my numbers pleaſingly ſurpriſe;
But here I ſit, and mourn a grov'ling mind,
That fain would mount, and ride upon the wind.
Not you, my friend, theſe plaintive ſtrains become,
Not you, whoſe boſom is the Muſes home;
When they from tow'ring Helicon retire,
They fan in you the bright immortal fire;
But I, leſs happy, cannot raiſe the ſong,
The fault'ring muſic dies upon my tongue.
The happier Terence all the choir inſpir'd,
His ſoul repleniſh'd, and his boſom fir'd;
But ſay, ye Muſes, why this partial grace,
To one alone of Afric's ſable race;
From age to age tranſmitting thus his name
With the firſt glory in the rolls of fame?
Thy virtues, great Mæcenas! ſhall be ſung
In praiſe of him, from whom thoſe virtues ſprung:
While blooming wreaths around thy temples ſpread,
I'll ſnatch a laurel from thine honour'd head,
While you indulgent ſmile upon the deed.
As long as Thames in ſtreams majeſtic flows,
Or Naiads in their oozy beds repoſe,
While Phœbus reigns above the ſtarry train,
While bright Aurora purples o'er the main,
So long, great Sir, the Muſe thy praiſe ſhall ſing,
So long thy praiſe ſhall make Parnaſſus ring:
Then grant, Mæcenas, thy paternal rays,
Hear me propitious, and defend my lays.

Elegy on the death of Lord LYTTELTON. [447.]

O Yet a moment to the penſive tale
Of real grief, attend the Muſe's lyre,
As wayward muſing near yon lonefome vale,
A youth attempts to catch poetic fire!
Not the loud trump of Verſe in pompous ſtrain,
Does he invite to ſound in Flattery's ear;
But longs with Merit's ſons to join the train;
Fearful, yet not averſe that they ſhould hear.
Such was the man — each ſon of Science tell,
(The guardian of our liberty and laws),
For ye attentive mark'd his ſteps full well,
And knew him earneſt in Britannia's cauſe.
Can we forget, my friend, the Hiſtoric Page *,
What uſeful leſſons to mankind he read?
View'd life attentive thro' its every ſtage,
And read thoſe lectures from the ſilent dead †.

How ſweetly plaintive near yon ſacred groves,
Where Loves, and Graces, and the Muſes dwell,
He ſooth'd the gentle hours, and ſung the loves
Of hapleſs Lucy * in his hallow'd cell!
For ſure fair Hymen's torch was lit, by him,
At Virtue's altar with a ſacred blaze;
Not like our modern rakes, devote to whim,
Or dire Ambition's falſe alluring rays.
Some holy ſeraph touch'd his lips with fire,
When Paul's Converſion † was the ſacred theme:
From Heav'n the light did oft his page inſpire,
O Bleſſed Jeſu! to adore thy name.
How oft with Pope the ſons of Science ſought
Their kindred genius in his ſacred bower,
Where Lyttelton, reclin'd in ſtretch of thought,
Ey'd Nature's works upheld by heav'nly power!
To raiſe poor Merit from his lowly cell,
And cheer his heart, from Penury ſet free,
Oh! canſt thou blame, O Woodhouſe, if I tell,
That Lyttelton, kind friend, did this for thee?
The boon I aſk not from a feeling breaſt,
Like thine, ſo warm'd when gratitude inſpires;
A great good man ſaw me, like thee, oppreſs'd,
And warm'd the Muſe with more than wonted fires.
Of this no more — When Delicacy hints
The force of Friendſhip in the mournful tale,
How apt is youth to ſpoil the trueſt tints,
And youthful ardors o'er the ſenſe prevail!
Mankind the theme: How various is our lot!
What ſharp afflictions wait upon our life!
How often by our deareſt friends forgot,
Our boſom-friends, the father, ſon, or wife!
Smit with the thought, I feel the deepeſt wo;
By all the tears of Friendſhip may I tell: —
On Virtue's cheek I find the warmeſt glow,
To think it came from one he lov'd ſo well.
Oh! oft as muſing near theſe ſacred bowers,
Recal, vain wanderer! thy ambitious plan;
Nor idly chaſe away the precious hours;
O L———, be virtuous, be a Man.
How melancholy ſilent are theſe groves!
And from the plain each Hamadryad's fled!
The ſwain in thoughtful mood now devious roves,
With folded arms laments his maſter dead.
Or to yon moſs-clad cot ‡ directs his way,
To give to penſive muſing greater ſcope;
Reflects the globe itſelf ſhall melt away;
And to his ſoul recals this holy hope,
That when the trump is echo'd thro' the ſky,
And to theſe bones new life my God ſhall give,
That bliſsful news he hopes to hear from high,
"Thy ſoul ſecur'd, O Lyttelton, ſhall live."

* *History of Henry II.* [xxxiv. 28.]
† *Dialogues of the Dead.*

* *Monody on the death of his lady.*
† *Obſervations on the apoſtleſhip of St Paul.*
‡ *Hermit's cell.*

'Twas

'Twas the great ſtrength of thy capacious mind,
O Lyttelton, thy Saviour to admire;
And thoughts ſo great, exalted and confin'd,
Thou taught'ſt ſymphonious to the Muſe's lyre.
O, as reclining from you lucid ſphere,
Receive theſe mournful accents o'er thy hearſe;
Deign to accept the tribute of a tear,
'Tis the ſmall tribute of a grateful verſe.

EPITAPH.

By worth invited, fix thy wand'ring eye,
With ſacred awe deign, Trav'ller, here to read,
Nor paſs by Genius' grave unheedfully,
But, oh! reflect that Lyttelton is dead.

PHILANDER.

Verſes on ſome late ENGLISH POETS. [436]

INdulgent to this one deſire,
Say, Muſe! what bards have ſung with fire,
And made the future age their own,
Since thoſe rehears'd by ADDISON.
PHILIPS the charms of cyder ſung,
Tho' ale ſcarce ever wet his tongue;
Tho' money ſcarce e'er met his view,
He ſung the ſweets of ſhillings too.
One PRIOR too, a tavern-boy,
Whom Doſet rais'd to great employ,
Would ſometimes throw aſide his cares,
And ſteal an hour from ſtate-affairs,
In ſerious ſongs, or tales full quaint,
To rhyme away all diſcontent.
But ſtay, what growling do I hear?
What grumbling cur aſſails my ear?
Or is it SWIFT? who makes his moan,
When his court-influence is gone?
And cries, becauſe he is not rich,
All men are knaves, the world's a b—h.
O ſenſe and wit, by few enjoy'd,
How often ſpitefully employ'd!
Hail, happy POPE! for well I ween,
Thy more diſintereſted ſpleen,
Not oft by private rancour mov'd,
Has made thee both admir'd and lov'd.
Thy graceful numbers, ſweet and ſtrong,
Excel all old and modern ſong.
So bright thy moral mirrors ſhine
They ſeem the toil of hands divine
See ADDISON, by virtue fir'd,
By gen'rous patriot zeal inſpir'd,
The poet of the brave and wiſe,
To glory's higheſt ſummit riſe.
O Europe's boaſt! thy name ſhall live,
While art and liberty ſurvive.
To hear the ditties of JOHN GAY,
You'd laugh your very ſoul away;
A jocund bard, and free from guile,
As ever ſtarv'd in Britain's iſle.
Next THOMSON comes, who had the ſkill
To ſoothe the paſſions at his will.
His lays a patriot heart impart,
Sure cordial of a bruith heart!
The penſive YOUNG was ſeen to ſmile
At mankind's follies for a while;
But kindled ſoon with tenfold rage,
To laſh the unbelieving age.
Time's worth, life's woes, unquenched fire,
Man's final doom, eternal ire;
How virtue ſuffers much neglect,
And what the devil may expect:
All thoſe and more did YOUNG rehearſe,
In maz'd, diſhevell'd, deſperate verſe.
His judgement, like ſome bark on fire,
Aſſaulted too by tempeſt dire,
On a mad ſea of fancy toſt,
In wild extravagance was loſt.
When ev'ry planet, ev'ry ſtar,
And all the living ſouls that are,
No more are ſeen, no longer known;
In ſhort, all nature dead and gone;
Who then ſo well deſerves, by half,
As YOUNG to write her epitaph?
Of that vaſt honour don't deſpair,
O frantic Bard! thou ſhalt be there,
When univerſal Nature dies,
And, truſt my word, ſhalt cloſe her eyes;
Shalt dig her grave in nothing's womb,
And do her juſtice on her tomb.
Who loves gay flow'rs? Let him repair
To MASON's page, he'll find them there;
Perhaps too copiouſly they lie,
And wrap his meaning from the eye,
To match old bards tho' he aſpire,
He has their art, but wants their fire.
Now GRAY pours forth his plaintive ſtrains;
The tendereſt he of mourning ſwains:
While ſitting on ſome new-made grave,
He ſings th' obſcurely wiſe and brave.
Ye nymphs and ſhepherds! lend an ear;
Not oft ſuch moving notes you hear.
O COLLINS! nobly warm and wild,
Fair Fancy's beſt beloved child!
What mad ambitious thoughts could fire
Thy mind to ſeize Apollo's lyre?
Didſt thou not find thoſe hands of thine
Too rough to touch the chords divine?
By virtue, arts, and love refin'd,
The gentle SHENSTONE's gen'rous mind
In ſweeteſt lays was often ſhown,
Sweet lays that ſweeteſt muſe might own.
To rouſe gay Mirth he ne'er diſdain'd;
From Pity's taſk he ne'er refrain'd;
When Humour laugh'd he laugh'd in turn;
And lov'd to weep with thoſe that mourn.
Why ſhould I ſpeak of CHURCHILL?
Lately the firebrand of our age? [rage,
Malice muſt periſh ſoon or late,
And ignorance ſubmit to fate.

June 1773. DANOS.

To a lady, putting the bloſſoms of jeſſamine in her boſom.

THrice cruel Nymph! to ſhew ſuperior pow'r,
And ſhame the whiteneſs of the faireſt flow'r!
And then to bring its ſweets in ſad diſgrace,
You place the bloſſoms in a ſweeter place.

ACIS.

HI-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

In an ample detail of the operations of the Ruſſian army on the other ſide the Danube, printed at Peterſburg, and which makes twenty-one pages in quarto, among the reaſons for their retreat [457.] we meet with the following. "Our cavalry was ſo haraſſed by continual ſkirmiſhes with the Ottomans, and by the bad forage, that they could no longer ſuſtain the fatigue: during the whole time, they were obliged, by the alertneſs of the enemy, to be under arms. Want of water was another hardſhip they underwent, particularly the corps that was detached to reconnoitre the Grand Vizir's army. In the night they were expoſed to the rains and winds, without covering; and in the day were continually haraſſed by freſh bodies of troops, which were renewed by others, who fought with fury to revenge their former loſſes; whilſt we (ſays the narrative) were obliged, with ſmall fatigued bodies of men, to attack numerous bodies who were repoſed in places fortified by nature, and of eaſy defence. We met with the greateſt difficulties in tranſporting artillery and baggage, from the badneſs of the roads, and were forced to paſs defiles where two horſes could barely paſs abreaſt. The detachments which the Vizir ſent againſt us amounted to 27,000 men, the choiceſt of his cavalry, who with their light horſes could paſs any where. Theſe horſemen were in ambuſcades all the way we paſſed, and aſſailed us continually on all ſides; and, though they were not able to do us any eſſential ill, they never left haraſſing our troops. When the Ruſſian columns advanced towards Oſman's retrenchments, they were furiouſly aſſailed by the Spahis that were in ambuſcades; who were no ſooner diſperſed by our artillery, than they were replaced by the Janiſſaries from the retrenchments, who fell on our right wing with horrible noiſes, by which means 300 newly inrolled men, unacquainted with their manner of attack, ran off, and put the reſt of the corps into diſorder; but luckily the laſt diviſion came on, and, keeping up a continual fire, gave the former time to rally; after which Colonel Khtſchka took poſſeſſion of their retrenchments, and not one of the enemy would have eſcaped, had they not retired into Siliſtria.

The action in which General Weiſſman beat Niuman Pacha (ſays the account) coſt the Turks 3700 men killed, and 1500 mortally wounded; and they loſt their camp-artillery, baggage-waggons, &c. This brave general put himſelf, ſword-in-hand, at the head of his troops, which were not half ſo numerous as thoſe of the enemy, at the head of which he was killed by a ball which pierced his heart, and he fell down dead inſtantly at the cloſe of the combat.

We have loſt in all the actions about 1200 men. Many ſoldiers, wounded at the attack of the heights before Siliſtria, are dead of their wounds. We have loſt twenty officers of great deſert, and two pieces of cannon, which we were obliged to leave in a bog; but the enemy have loſt in all fifty-four pieces of cannon, a camp, thiry-eight batteaux, a great quantity of utenſils, and had 5000 men killed.

The corps under General Soltikoff, which was entirely ſeparated from the grand army, has alſo gained ſeveral advantages on the other ſide the Danube. And at Turkutai he diſlodged 4000 Turks, under the command of Fiſula Sara and Arſlan, Bachas, and killed 1000 men. A ſerjeant, named Gorſchkoff, killed Fiſula Sara with a ſtroke of his ſabre, and three other Turks.

In the camp which the Ruſſians took poſſeſſion of before Siliſtria, were found the orders of the Grand Vizir to Niuman Pacha, which were "for him to fall on the back of the enemy whilſt they were attacking Siliſtria, by which means not one of the infidels could eſcape; and that, if Niuman did not ſucceed, he had to fear diſgrace from the Sultan, and puniſhment from the Holy Prophet."

The loſs of the Ruſſians, though here endeavoured to be extenuated, muſt have been great. Letters from the grand army, which was incamped in Moldavia in the end of Auguſt, repreſent the troops as being in a very bad plight, ill provided with proviſions, ammunition, &c. and greatly diſpirited by the rough treatment they had received in the late actions. This is confirmed by letters from Warſaw, which inform, that Gen. Bibikow has received orders to conduct the troops ſtationed in Poland and Lithuania, amounting to about 20,000 men, to join M. Romanzow with all expedition.—The Turkiſh troops, on the other hand, are ſaid to be in high ſpirits. A number of French officers, if we may believe accounts

counts from Conſtantinople, arrived at the Grand Vizir's army at the commencement of the campaign. Encouraged by their preſence, and aided by their counſels, the men, it is ſaid, have aſſumed freſh ſpirits, and have been enabled to repel thoſe whom formerly they were almoſt afraid to face. Whatever may be in this, it is certain, that the Turks have ſhown a degree of dexterity and courage that they never exhibited in any former campaign.

"*Vienna, Sept.* 1. A lieutenant of the Ruſſian huſſars has juſt arrived here, with the intelligence of a freſh action which has paſſed in Moldavia, between a body of the Turks, conſiſting of about 3000 men, and a detachment of 2500 Ruſſians, who were ſent from M. Romanzow's army to take poſſeſſion of the town of Braila, on the river Bardalach, but were oppoſed in their way by the Turks; when, after a ſevere engagement, victory declared in favour of the Ruſſians, 400 of the Turks being killed, and 600 taken priſoners."

"*Peterſburg, Sept.* 11. A courier has juſt arrived from Crim-Tartary, with intelligence of the rebellious Coſſacks, &c. there being nearly quelled, their troops having been beaten in ſeveral actions, and driven from the poſſeſſion of moſt of the ſtrong places in the Crimea, which her Imperial Majeſty's troops have fortified and garriſoned. The remains of the rebels, with about 10,000 Tartars, have fled to Ockzakow, at the mouth of the Nieper, where they are waiting the arrival of Crim Bachti Guerey, who was diſpatched from Conſtantinople with troops to reduce the Crimea again under the dominion of the Turks."

"*Conſtantinople, Aug.* 1. The diſagreeable intelligence has juſt arrived here of the Ruſſians having again poſſeſſed themſelves of the town of Aſoph, in the following manner. The Empreſs of Ruſſia had a ſquadron of men of war and frigates in the Palus Mæotis, which ſquadron landed their men in ſeveral parts, and committed great depredations; which induced the Porte to ſend a fleet into that ſea, in order to put a ſtop to ſuch proceedings. This fleet conſiſted of a large number of gallies, with two fifty-gun ſhips, and three frigates, who arrived in the Palus Mæotis, fell in ſeveral times with the Ruſſians, and engaged with various ſucceſs. At laſt the Ruſſian commander formed a deſign of landing his men to take the town of Aſoph; which being known to the Turks, they prepared to oppoſe it, in conſequence of which a general battle enſued. The Turks had manifeſtly the advantage in point of ſituation, as they were within the Ruſſian fleet, and fought in a manner under the cannon of Aſoph; but the Ruſſians having the advantage of the wind, drove in with the Turkiſh gallies, who were ahead, and cauſed much confuſion: however, one of the men of war and two of the frigates coming up, gave the gallies ſome relief, and maintained the fight with great obſtinacy; but at laſt the ſuperior weight of the Ruſſian metal prevailed; ſix of the gallies were ſunk, three and one of the frigates taken: the two men of war and the reſt of the gallies made their eſcape out to ſea, whither the Ruſſians did not think proper to follow them. The Ruſſian commander immediately ſailed into the river, and landed his men a little above Aſoph, on the eaſtern ſide of the river, and took poſſeſſion of that important place with very little reſiſtance."

"*Aleppo, July* 12. The laſt accounts from Baſſora and Bagdad are very afflicting, as they mention, that the plague has carried off 100,000 people in the former of thoſe two places, and more than twice that number in the latter. The French conſul at Bagdad, and the agent of the ſame nation at Baſſora, and all the Catholic prieſts, are among the dead. The Engliſh agent would moſt probably have died likewiſe, had he not gone into the country with many of his countrymen; ſeveral of whom, however, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of Kerim Kan, their enemy."

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 22. This day ſentence is to be pronounced on the regicides: Two are condemned to loſe their heads; the perſon who brought the King back, to be baniſhed the country for ever; the others are condemned to perpetual impriſonment. Pulawſki, the promoter and inſtigator of the horrible attack, is condemned to be hanged in effigy, his coat of arms to be broken, himſelf declared infamous, and the name of the family to be changed. His Majeſty's gracious interceſſion in their favour [466.] is ſuppoſed to have produced this mitigation of the puniſhment decreed by the law for attempts againſt the King's life." *Lond. G.*

"*Warſaw,*

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 28. This day the ſentence paſſed upon the regicides was made public: All except Koſinſki are declared infamous, their effects confiſcated, and their heirs for ever deprived either of inheriting the titles of theſe their predeceſſors, or of ever becoming Noble; Lukawſki and Cybulſki are firſt to have their right hands and heads cut off, then they are to be quartered, and after that their bodies are to be expoſed for a certain time, and then burnt; Pulawſki and Strawinſki are to ſuffer the ſame puniſhment when they are caught, in the interim they will be hanged in effigy; Koſinſki is pardoned, but is for ever baniſhed Poland on pain of death; Lukawſki's wife is to be confined for three years, and then baniſhed the kingdom; Offenberg and Peſzynſki are, becauſe they were forced into this conſpiracy, to be confined in the fortreſs of Kaminiec for life; Zembrzeſki is to be free after being confined a year, for having harboured Lukawſki and Strawinſki after attempting the King's life, and not delivering them up."

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 11. Yeſterday Lukawſki and Cybulſki were executed. They were brought to the place of execution the ſame way they had obliged the King to go in the night of the 3d of November, guarded by all the guards of the crown, and a ſtrong detachment of Uhlans. They were both dreſſed in white, went in ſeparate waggons, and two capuchins with them. In a third waggon were Koſinſki, Offenberg, and Peſzynſki, who, with Lukawſki's wife, were all to be preſent at the execution. Koſinſki was in tears all the way he went. Lukawſki aſcended the ſcaffold firſt, with great fortitude, and, to the aſtoniſhment of every body preſent, made a very affecting ſpeech, wherein he confeſſed his guilt, and hoped for pardon; after which he ſat down on the chair, and would not have any thing tied over his eyes; but holding his head as upright as he could, gave the ſignal for the blow; which followed immediately; after which his hands were cut off, his body opened, and the inſide put in a bag, then quartered and burnt. Cybulſki, who was obliged to be a ſpectator of all this, then mounted the ſcaffold, and ſat down in the chair, where his head was likewiſe taken off, and his body ſuffered to be buried. The executioner, who was ſent for out of Ermeland, made a ſpeech to the people, and particularly addreſſed himſelf to the elder part of the ſpectators, adviſing them to be careful ſo to bring up their children, that they might never come to the unhappy end of the late unfortunate wretches whom he had juſt executed. Laſtly, the names of the two who died in priſon, Tubalowitz and Hegwezewſki, were hung up at the gallows."

"*London, Sept.* 23. They write from Warſaw, that his Poliſh Majeſty has ordered a monument to be erected to immortalize the memory of H. Butzau, the huſſar who loſt his life in defending the King againſt the regicides, and was the means of ſaving the King's life. The monument is to be of fine marble, on its head the effigy of the deceaſed, with an inſcription in the Poliſh language, to the following purport. "Here reſts the body of H. Butzau, who died in defence of King Staniſlaus Auguſtus. The curſed arrows which were thrown by the infamous and wretched regicides, on the 3d of November 1771, to pierce the heart of the King, he with pleaſure received in his own breaſt; of the ſame wounds he died a moſt glorious death! for the welfare of his mother-country, and for the life of his prince. His King laments in his death the loſs of ſo loyal and ſo faithful a ſubject; and to immortalize this noble deed, he erected this monument, as an inſtance of morality and virtue, down to the lateſt poſterity, and likewiſe to the fame and honour of the deceaſed."

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 4. The 1ſt inſtant the treaty between Ruſſia and the King and the Republic of Poland was ſigned; in which the treaty of Feb. 24. 1768 was renewed and confirmed."

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 5. After the treaty had been ſigned by the Baron Rzewitſki, with the delegation he gave in a note, importing, that this treaty ſhould have no force or effect till the treaties ſhould be likewiſe ſigned by the other two."

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 21. A new manifeſto on the part of the Porte, has lately appeared here, copies of which, in the French language, have been ſent to ſeveral Magnates. The following are the two principal articles in this manifeſto: 1. The Porte proteſts, that as ſhe entered into the war againſt Ruſſia merely on account of the intereſts of Poland, ſhe propoſes to proſecute it vigorouſly, till ſhe ſees that republic reſtored to its ancient rights and poſſeſſions. 2. In caſe Ruſſia ſhould be diſpoſed to make peace,

it is no longer with the Sublime Porte that ſhe muſt treat for that purpoſe, but with a certain power to whom ſhe has confided her intereſts, and likewiſe the management of this negotiation."

"*Hague, Aug.* 31. Twelve elders of the Poliſh ſynagogues which have fallen to the lot of the King of Pruſſia, have been preſented to that monarch by General Ziethen. They had at their head Ephraim, and went to requeſt a revocation of the edict for their emigration; and on their agreeing to pay 70,000 crowns, it was ſettled, that ſuch Jews as were poſſeſſed of a capital of 500 crowns might remain in his Majeſty's dominions."

"*Dantzick, Sept.* 14. His Pruſſian Majeſty has appointed three commiſſioners to be added to his miniſter already here, who, in concert with Count Golowkin, the Empreſs of Ruſſia's miniſter, and ſome delegates appointed by the court of Warſaw, are to inquire into, aſcertain, and ſettle, his Majeſty's claims to this city and its dependencies. The commiſſioners arrived here from Berlin the 6th inſtant, and the conferences were begun on the 8th at the town-houſe, when the King's demand on the city for cuſtoms paid by the ſuburbs ſince the year 1753 came into conſideration, but is not yet ſettled."

"*Dantzick, Aug.* 30. The Engliſh merchants, to whom the Admiralty of G. Britain had given commiſſion to purchaſe timber and oak planks, have received advice, that many barks laden with the above commodities, in going down the Viſtula, were ſtopped at Fordan, and conducted to Elbing, where the directors of the Pruſſian company paid the value to the proprietors. They continue to work with diligence in the yards of Konigſberg and Pillau, from which ports a conſiderable armament will be ſoon ready to put to ſea. They have added to the above a Dutch frigate, purchaſed at this place. There are at Stettin ſeven frigates ready to put to ſea, and they are at work on ſeveral others."

SWEDEN.

"*Stockholm, Aug.* 15. All military employments are to be ſold here. The ſums raiſed by this means are placed in the military cheſt, and are to be employed in paying penſions to ſuch officers as retire, after ſerving the time preſcribed by the ordinances. But his Majeſty has iſſued another ordinance, in which he declares, that to ſuch of his ſubjects as he ſhall think proper to grant places of truſt, they ſhall be diſpenſed with from purchaſing them."

"*London, Sept.* 7. We hear that an artiſt in Sweden has invented a veſſel, of the ſize and form of a Chineſe proa, having no ſtern, but ſharp at both ends, which, without the help of oars, wind, or tide, runs at the rate of thirty knots an hour, by means of a machine fixed on the deck, and which being worked by four men, can overcome the reſiſtance of a rough hard ſea, and contrary wind, but is eaſily managed by one in calm weather. His Swediſh Majeſty ſaw a trial of this extraordinary flying proa in the bay of Carlſcroon, at which he expreſſed the higheſt aſtoniſhment, and preſented the ingenious builder with 500 ducats."

DENMARK.

"*Copenhagen, Aug.* 29. This day a courier arrived at our court from that of Peterſburg, who brought the definitive treaty which lately took place between theſe two courts concerning the Grand Duchy of Holſtein, ſigned by her Imperial Majeſty and the Grand Duke of Ruſſia."

"*Hague, Sept.* 17. By letters of good authority from Copenhagen we are informed, that the treaty which has been ſome time on foot for the exchange of the Ducal Holſtein for the counties of Oldenbourg and Delmenhorſt, is juſt finally concluded, and ſigned by the King of Denmark and the Grand Duke of Ruſſia, and was made public at Copenhagen the 4th inſtant by the King's order. Many politicians are ſurpriſed that the Grand Duke ſhould be prevailed upon to give up the duchy of Holſtein, which the Czar Peter the Great took ſo much pains to procure as a fief for a Prince of the Roman empire, which intitled him to a ſeat and vote in the general diet at Ratiſbon; but probably this intereſt ſubſiſts no longer, and the court of Peterſburg may have adopted another ſyſtem."

GERMANY.

For ſome time paſt, by inundations, hail-ſtorms, &c. the crops in Germany have proved ſo deficient, that in many places the people have almoſt laboured under a famine; but theſe misfortunes, it is hoped, are now at an end, as moſt of

of the accounts received from that country inform, that the harveſt in general has been plentiful. The Pope's bull for ſuppreſſing the Jeſuits, and confiſcating their effects, has been publiſhed by moſt of the Princes of the Empire. The King of Pruſſia alone ſeems to oppoſe that meaſure. His Majeſty was at Breſlau when he received the Pope's bull; and he immediately ſent for the rector of the convent at that place, and told him, that the Jeſuits need not be alarmed, as long as they behaved with decency and tranquillity; that he would take them under his royal protection; and that they might appoint a ſuperior general to repreſent to him whatever might be uſeful for the ſociety. A placard was likewiſe publiſhed throughout the duchy of Cleves, Sept. 19. prohibiting the publication of that bull, under ſevere penalties.

"*Berlin, Aug.* 24. The alteration of the ramrods of the ſoldiers muſkets, which are now made alike at each end, ſo that the men need not turn them to charge, has made an entire alteration in the exerciſes, which the troops are now daily employed in learning. Formerly the Pruſſian infantry made but five fires in a minute, ſome regiments ſeven; but with the new ramrods, and new exerciſes, they will be able to make ten diſcharges in a minute."

FRANCE.

"*Paris, Sept.* 6. On the 18th ult. one of the moſt violent thunder-ſtorms happened at the province of Bretagne in France that ever was known there. It continued raining in torrents the whole day; but at midnight the elements ſeemed in one continued blaze, with thunder without intermiſſion. Several bridges are broken down, cauſeways demoliſhed, and many houſes, mills, and other buildings, waſhed away. The bodies of fifty-three perſons had been taken up, which had been brought down by the torrent, and the number of cattle loſt is incredible. The effects of the above ſtorm were equally ſevere at St Malo's and its environs. The waters occaſioned the greateſt damage, and all the hopes with which they had flattered themſelves of a plentiful harveſt have been loſt by the inundations. The violence of the wind raiſed the waves of the ſea to ſuch a height as to beat over the walls of the town. The ſhips and veſſels that were moored, or at anchor, could not reſiſt the impetuoſity of the waves, but amidſt the roaring of the wind, and moſt tremendous thunder and lightning, were driven againſt the rocks, and periſhed. The coaſt is ſince covered with wrecks."

"*London, Sept.* 21. Letters from Paris mention, that the Sieur Guys, ſecretary to the King of France, has had the honour to preſent to his Majeſty, on the part of the Chevalier James Bruce, a celebrated Engliſh traveller [286.], with whom he correſponded, an Abyſſinian manuſcript which contains the prophecy of Enoch. His Majeſty has ordered that this precious manuſcript, of which St Jerom makes mention, and which the late Sieur Colbert had ſearched for in vain, ſhall be depoſited in his library. The above gentleman has farther preſented, from the ſame traveller, ſeveral rare plants, and ſubjects in natural hiſtory, for the royal garden and the cabinet of his Majeſty; among the former a certain kind of grain called *teef*, which has already raiſed itſelf out of the ground in the royal garden. This plant furniſhes a moſt wholſome nouriſhment for cattle, and, in time of ſcarcity, will be very proper as a ſubſtitute for bread."

ITALY.

"*Rome, Aug.* 9. The fate of the Jeſuits is at length decided: The Pope has publiſhed a bull, which ſuppreſſes that order."

"*Rome, Aug.* 20. The Pope's bull for the ſuppreſſion of the ſociety of Jeſuits, is at laſt made public. His Holineſs forbids all regular and ſecular eccleſiaſtics, and particularly thoſe who were members of the ſociety, either to ſpeak or write any thing regarding the ſuppreſſion, without an expreſs permiſſion from the Holy Father, on pain of excommunication, reſerved to the Pope and to his ſucceſſors *pro tempore*; and it is likewiſe forbid to inſult thoſe who were members of that ſociety, either in words or writings."

"*Rome, Aug.* 17. Yeſterday at night a detachment of Corſican ſoldiers went to each of the colleges and other houſes of the Jeſuits, with the following prelates, viz. Meſſ. Macedonio, Alfani, Serſale, Zacheri, Dionigi, Archetti, Riganti, Paſſionei, Foggini, and Della-Porta. The ſoldiers having taken poſt both within and without theſe reſpective houſes, the above deputies aſſembled the

community, and cauſed to be read to them, by the notaries nominated for that purpoſe, the brief which occaſioned their commiſſion, and the bull of ſuppreſſion. After which, they ſucceſſively put the ſeal on the archives, cheſts of ſilver plate, and of proviſions. They then left the ſoldiers in the ſaid houſes and colleges, to have an eye over thoſe individuals, who in the ſpace of eight days were to quit the habit of their order. The Jeſuits commenced from this morning to give up their ſchools, and are no longer to exerciſe the functions of their miniſtry."

"*Rome, Aug.* 25. Laſt Wedneſday night the German and Hungarian college, which was formerly under the direction of the Jeſuits, took fire. The government immediately ſent a notary with aſſiſtance, who happily extinguiſhed the flames, which had however conſumed a number of manuſcripts and printed books. The Cardinals who form the congregation of *Rebus Jeſuitarum agendis*, ordered the advocate Andreati to find out very particularly the cauſe of the fire, and the next day Father Stefanucci, Ex-Jeſuit, and his nephew, were arreſted, and ſent to the caſtle of St Angelo."

"*Rome, Aug.* 31. The Pope has appointed Advocate Andreati, and another, to draw out a clear account of the revenues of the Jeſuits; who have found, that, beſides their plate, they poſſeſſed an annual revenue of 60,000 crowns on the Mount of Piety, and upwards of a million of crowns in ready money. Their effects at Tivoli, their vineyards at Freſcati, and their farms, are under the adminiſtration of the Prelates Georgi and Maggi."

"*Rome, Sept.* 4. In conſequence of a clauſe in the Pope's brief of July 21. and the edict of the Congregation of deputed Cardinals of the 26th of Auguſt, which forbids any perſon to write or ſpeak againſt the ſaid brief, Cardinal Buonaccorſi has been excommunicated and arreſted, for having acted againſt the ſaid prohibition; and the Pope will not abſolve him any otherwiſe than publicly, and in the uſual form.—An edict has been iſſued, dated Aug. 26. which declares all perſons excommunicated who ſhall have any of the Jeſuits effects in their cuſtody, if they do not make it known to the Congregation; and beſides excommunication, they are to receive corporal puniſhment. Cardinal D—i will probably be ſubjected to the former, if he does not diſcover what he has done with the 40,000 ſequins which the fathers depoſited with him."

"*Rome, Sept.* 4. By an order of the Sacred Congregation, and with the approbation of his Holineſs, Mr Gabriel Comelli, ſecretary-general of the ſociety of Jeſuits, was conducted, the night before laſt, from the Engliſh college, and placed with one of his companions in an apartment ſeparate from that of the Abbé Ricci.

We learn from different towns and provinces of the Pope's domains, that his Holineſs's bull for the abolition of the order of the Jeſuits hath been executed in each, particularly at Macerata, Ferrara, Perouſe, Ancona, &c. where every thing was conducted with great tranquillity.

After having got together all the ready money found in the profeſſed houſe of Jeſus, in the cheſts of the aſſiſtants and procurators, including two depoſits reſerved for two verbal proceſſes of beatifications, it is computed, that it amounts to 18,000 crowns, and it was ſoon after depoſited in the Mount of Piety, to be diſpoſed of by the Congregation."

"*Genoa, Aug.* 28. The ſcarcity of corn, and the ſcanty harveſt in Lombardy, and many other ſtates of Italy, have occaſioned the price to riſe here to above 50 s. per quarter Engliſh; and it is feared, that, as winter approaches, the prices will increaſe. Many ſhips and veſſels have been ſent to the coaſt of Barbary, and to the Levant, in queſt of corn; and, it is ſaid, the republic will aſk for a ſupply of 40,000 ſalms from the King of the Two Sicilies, and 20,000 ſalms from the Pope's teritories." *Lond. gaz.*

AFRICA.

"*Leghorn, July* 29. Several violent ſhocks of an earthquake were felt at Tangier, on the 12th of laſt May, a few minutes paſt five in the morning. One hundred and fifty houſes are more or leſs damaged, and the ramparts of the city ſhaken in many places. Happily no lives were loſt. Some few women were hurt, and the conſternation was ſo great, that the people fled from all parts, through fear that the whole city would be levelled with the ground."

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

"*Boſton, Aug.* 19. On Saturday laſt, being the anniverſary of the memorable 14th of Auguſt 1765, when the primitive,

tive, free, and independent ſpirit of uncorrupted Britiſh ſubjects in America, made a ſecond ſucceſsful effort againſt tyranny and oppreſſion, the Sons of Liberty, with their fathers and friends from this and the neighbouring towns, convened on Roxbury common, to the number of 400 gentlemen. There was a ſuperb tent erected, ſufficiently capacious to contain the numerous gueſts. Unfortunately the forenoon was wet, which prevented a conſiderable number of gentlemen who had engaged their company, from ſharing in the feſtivity of the day. But at the hour of dinner it ceaſed to rain, and two ranges of tables were filled. During the entertainment, a ſelect band of muſic patrolled the tent, and gladdened the hearts of the patriots with the celebrated ſong of the Farmer. The banquet was worthy the occaſion; the rich and fertile fields of America were profuſe of their bounties to "the ſons of thoſe venerable Britons who conquered and poſſeſſed the grateful ſoil." After an elegant repaſt, ſeveral patriotic toaſts were drank, ſucceeded by a *feu de joy* from the cannon, and the ſoft ſymphony of collected muſic. Mirth and decency ſhook hands during the whole feſtival; ſmiling joy animated every countenance, and a determined reſolution to oppoſe to death every attempt to rob or enſlave them, gave a ſuperlative dignity to the whole. At ſix o'clock the company retired, having by their deportment through the day eſtabliſhed this ſacred character, That the enemies to uſurpation and oppreſſion are the great exemplars of order and decency."

"*Charleſtown, July* 9. As ſoon as the ceſſion of lands to his Majeſty was made at the late congreſs at Auguſta by the Cherokee and Creek Indians, for the payment of the debts due by them to the traders, and contracted ſince the year 1761, the ſaid traders executed, under their hands and ſeals, a general releaſe and diſcharge to the ſaid nations of Indians, and another writing or diſcharge againſt any claim on the crown, or on the province of Georgia, on account of their debts or demands againſt the Indians aforeſaid, declaring themſelves fully ſatisfied to take their chance of being paid whatever may appear to be due to them reſpectively, out of the monies which may ariſe from the ſale of the ceded lands, after defraying the expences of the congreſs, &c.; and if there ſhould happen to be a deficiency, they agree to abate in proportion to the ſums that may be due to them, as the ſame ſhall be ſettled by the Governor and Council of the province of Georgia.

The Hon. John Stuart, Superintendent of Indian affairs, communicated to the Indians, aſſembled at the late congreſs at Auguſta, the deſign of eſtabliſhing a new government on the Ohio, and his Majeſty's gracious attention to the intereſt of the Indians, in reſtricting the patentees from making any ſettlements on the lands reſerved to the Cherokees, by the treaty concluded by the Superintendent for his Majeſty with thoſe Indians in the year 1770, and by directing that the ſaid lands ſhall remain wholly unſettled and unoccupied, agreeably to the ſaid treaty; the Indians expreſſed the moſt grateful ſenſe of the royal care extended to them, and departed to their own country well ſatisfied, and in very good temper.

Gov. Martin, of North Carolina, has iſſued three proclamations; one requiring the immediate payment of his Majeſty's quitrents in that province, and two others requiring the payment of the provincial taxes to the ſheriffs, and the duties charged on rum, wine, &c. to the collectors thereof. It appears the people in North Carolina were of opinion, that his Majeſty intended to remit all arrears of quitrents, and that the ſheriffs, &c. had no authority to receive taxes; but the Governor informs them that there is no foundation for ſuch a report."

"*New York, Aug.* 12. Within this fortnight, 3500 paſſengers have arrived at Philadelphia from Ireland."

"*Boſton, Aug.* 16. A letter from St George's Key, Bay of Honduras, ſays, "This day they bring us from Sherboon the following account: That a few days ago came into that river, a ſpecies of tigers, not like any ever known in this country. They have already killed an Indian and a negro, and wounded another black man: they have made many attempts on moſt of the houſes in the river; one perſon they killed in his bed, and another cleaning his gun in his houſe. The negroes, terrified out of their wits, refuſe to work in the buſh. Theſe animals touch no kind of ſtock; whenever they ſmell human fleſh, they tear the place to pieces to get at their prey.—Our condition is deplorable, and hardly to be deſcribed."

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England.

The King went to Woolwich on Monday, Sept. 20. to be preſent at General Deſaguliers's curious experiments with caſe-ſhot. His Majeſty, attended by Gen^{ls} Carpenter and Harvey, arrived at the common at ten o'clock. The royal regiment of artillery was under arms; and on his Majeſty's approach, began a repreſentation of an engagement. Half the battalion lay in ambuſh, covered in front by a thickſet-hedge, having a party of chaſſeurs advanced to annoy the approaching enemy, advancing with a reſolution to diſlodge them. This party marching very regularly, obliged the chaſſeurs to wheel to the right, into a place of ſafety; who being advanced within 150 paces of the hedge, halted, and charged the enemy by a regular platoon-fire: however, the enemy's ſituation being ſo very advantageous, ſoon made the aſſailants to retreat in great confuſion; during which time a few ſmoke-balls, properly ſituated, and well executed, made ſuch a heavy and thick ſmoke for the ſpace of thirty minutes, as rendered it impoſſible to diſcover what the enemy were about; who, making a proper uſe of this opportunity, totally defeated the aſſailants, and gained a compleate victory.—The next military manœuvre was the General's quick firing, when thirteen rounds of caſe-ſhot were fired out of a long three-pounder, within the ſpace of twenty-ſix ſeconds; but by ſome unforeſeen accident, the fire ceaſed: nevertheleſs, 579 ſhot went thro' the firſt target, which repreſented a battalion poſted in the firſt line of battle, at the diſtance of 400 yards, and even a great number went through the ſecond target, placed 100 yards in the rear of the firſt, repreſenting another battalion, poſted in the ſecond line of battle. Thirdly were exhibited ſome ten-inch howitz ſhells with burning fuzees, accompanied with ſeveral vollies of ſhells from an eight, a ten, and a thirteen-inch mortar.

On Saturday, Aug. 28. at four in the morning, the young gentlemen of Lochée's military academy [432.] marched with their baggage to Banſtead down near Epſom, to be incamped for a month, in order to give them an enlarged idea of the important duties of a military calling. In the morning they go through the different exerciſes; the remainder of the day is taken up with practical ſurveying, and taking plans of the adjacent villages. The camp-tents make a very agreeable appearance. The plan of this eſtabliſhment, and the execution, do great honour to the maſter.

The Earl Ferrers arrived at Deptford in his yacht, Sept. 20. from a cruiſe of about three weeks; which he took in order to make a trial of his new method of conſtructing ſhips: and it is ſaid, that nothing ever built anſwered all purpoſes ſo well; as ſhe is not only a ſurpriſing faſt ſailer, but alſo carries her ſail remarkably well, and has every other good quality, particularly in a large head ſea. What is very extraordinary, in turning up to the windward from the Downs to Blackwall, ſhe beat every veſſel between three and four miles an hour, right in the wind's eye, though there were at leaſt 100 ſail of veſſels, of different ſorts, coming up the river at the ſame time: and what is ſtill more extraordinary, though the wind all this time blew very freſh, and right down the river; yet, on Saturday evening, ſhe turned up, from about two miles to the weſtward of the iſle of Sheepy to the mouth of the river Thames, within four hours, againſt the ebb tide, (though at the height of the ſprings), which, it is imagined, was never done before, nor can be done by any other veſſel.

"*London, Sept.* 21. The Carcaſe, Capt. Lutwich, which, together with the Seahorſe, Capt. Phipps, went [388.] in ſearch of diſcoveries into the polar region, particularly to make aſtronomical obſervations under the Northern Pole, and to diſcover a Northern paſſage into the South ſea or Eaſt Indies, is arrived on the Engliſh coaſt, and has landed a packet at Yarmouth, to the Lords of the Admiralty, containing a journal of their voyage. It there appears, that they have miſcarried in their deſign, from the great impediments and danger that occurred from the floating ice in the Northern ſea; in conſequence of which, the voyagers have not been able to get nearer the pole than 81 deg. 39 min. They were ſeveral times ſo embayed in the ice, as to find their ſituation almoſt deſperate, and were happy to get ſafe back into the open ſea, after having made the ſtrongeſt efforts, with the utmoſt riſk, to perform their undertaking. They have not, however, ſuſtained any conſiderable loſs, the crews of both veſſels being in perfect health,

health, owing moſt probably to the extraordinary precautions taken in that reſpect."

"*London, Sept.* 6. On Saturday Mr Harriſon, the inventor of the longitude time-piece, received the laſt payment of the 20,000l. for his diſcovery. The ſum paid him was 9585l." [xxix. 239.]

On the 17th of September the Duke and Ducheſs of Cumberland ſet out from Cumberland houſe for Calais, on a tour to foreign countries.

Capt. John Scawen, of the firſt regiment of foot-guards, and George Robert Fitzgerald, Eſq; having fallen out concerning an affray that happened at Vauxhall, ſet out from London, in the end of Auguſt, each with a ſecond, and fought a duel, Sept. 1. near Liſle, in the Auſtrian dominions; in which neither of the gentlemen received any hurt. Mr Fitzgerald fired two piſtols, one by deſign, and one by accident. Mr Scawen fired one in the air; and making ſome ſlight apology for the cauſe of the duel, the parties were reconciled, and returned home highly ſatisfied with the honour acquired.

Lt-Gen. William Ganſel, being imbarraſſed in his circumſtances, a writ was iſſued againſt him, at the ſuit of Samuel Lee ſurgeon, for the ſum of 134l. The bailiffs having got acceſs to the houſe where the General lodged, endeavoured to force open his room-door; upon which he fired two piſtols at them through the door. Not deterred by this, they burſt open the door, and dragged him away a priſoner. They afterwards proſecuted him for maliciouſly and wilfully ſhooting at them in the diſcharge of their duty, contrary to the ſtatute commonly called the *Coventry act*. The trial came on at the Old Bailey, Sept. 14. before Mr Juſtice Nares. The General pleaded not guilty. — After the evidence was gone through, Mr Juſtice Nares gave the charge to the jury. His Lordſhip obſerved, that conſidering the evidence for the proſecution by itſelf, without once looking to what the witneſſes for the priſoner had ſworn, it was altogether ſo improbable and contradictory, that it deſerved little credit; on the other hand, that the evidence for the priſoner was ſatisfactory, and conſiſtent throughout. The jury did not go out of court, but, after conſulting together for a few minutes, brought in their verdict, Not guilty. —— It being now become a queſtion, whether General Ganſel can be legally kept in cuſtody, after his acquitment at the Old-Bailey, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that although the manner of arreſting the General was illegal, yet, as he has been actually in cuſtody of a ſheriff's officer, if he is ſuffered to go at large, the ſheriffs, to all intents and purpoſes, would be fixed with the debt. The General has his remedy by law againſt the bailiff, for any illegal conduct in the execution of the proceſs. *Gent. Mag.*

Sir John Fielding informed the Bench of Juſtices, Sept. 15. that he had laſt year written to Mr Garrick concerning the impropriety of performing the Beggars Opera, which never was repreſented on the ſtage without creating an additional number of real thieves: he begged therefore the gentlemen preſent would join with him, in requeſting Mr Garrick to deſiſt from performing that opera on Saturday evening. The bench immediately conſented to the propoſal; and a polite card was diſpatched to Mr Garrick for that purpoſe. To which Mr Garrick returned for anſwer, that his company was ſo imperfect and divided, (many of the performers being yet in the country), that it would be exceedingly inconvenient, if not impoſſible, for him to open with any other piece than that he had already advertiſed; but added, that he would in future do every thing in his power to oblige them.

It muſt be confeſſed, that although the Beggars Opera abounds with wit, humour, and the moſt poignant ſatire, it is notwithſtanding very ill calculated to mend the morals of the common people, who are pleaſed to find all ranks and degrees, the higheſt and moſt reſpectable characters, brought down to a level with themſelves. The Beggars Opera is, in truth, the thief's creed and common-prayer book, in which he fortifies himſelf in the moſt atrocious wickedneſs, from the impunity and triumph of his great exampler Mackheath; and comforts himſelf, that, notwithſtanding he may be hanged for his robbery, he is no worſe than his betters.

Mr Gay's intention in writing that admirable dramatic opera, was to laſh the vices of the great: it was chiefly meant to be a very ſevere ſatire upon the miniſtry of that time, and particularly levelled at Sir Robert Walpole, who had greatly offended the author and his friends. Thus what proceeded originally from private

private reſentment, produced, in its event, very great and manifeſt injury to the public.

The worthy Abp Herring foreſaw the conſequences which this admired opera would produce; and, in a ſermon at court, very ſtrongly pointed out the pernicious tendency of it to deſtroy morality in the lower claſs of the community; for which he was ſeverely handled in a paper called *the Intelligencer*, ſaid to be written by Dr Swift, who, forgetting all temper and moderation, repreſented Dr Herring as a moſt proſtitute divine, becauſe his zeal animated him to preach againſt the Beggars Opera.

Theſe ſtrictures, copied chiefly from the papers, produced the following ſarcaſtical retort.

Lord S. has hinted, that the revival of the Libertine will be highly diſagreeable to him; C. F— inſiſts on it, that the Gameſter, or Gameſters, ſhall not be exhibited again; a Princely Perſonage, who is lately ſet out on his travels, has left poſitive orders, that neither Duke or no Duke, nor the Iriſh Widow, ſhall make their appearance any more; and ſeveral Scotch phyſicians have concurred to beg the entire diſmiſſion of the Mock Doctor from the ſtage.

A gentleman ſtrongly recommends the taxing the theatres for the public emolument, and gives the following reaſons for it. "The year before laſt I was poſitively aſſured, that the neat produce of Covent-garden, amounted to 16,000 l. This ſum is divided among four; and each of the patentees, I am told, upon an average, clears 4000 l. per ann. Here is a ſum of 4000 l. annually received, and free from all deductions; — no ſteward, no rent-gatherer, and no land-tax. Let us look to the man of landed property whoſe rent-roll is no more than 4000 l. per ann. — The expence of a ſteward and bailiff, commiſſion upon collecting his rents, tenants dying or running away, excluſive of what we may ſet to the account of charity in giving up rents to poor people; theſe contingent charges I will not enumerate; but the land-tax at 3 and often at 4 ſhillings in the pound, ſuppoſing him poſſeſſed of 4000 l. per ann. amounts either to 600 l. or 800 l. and this of itſelf is no deſpicable fortune. When the induſtrious farmer contributes ſo largely to the exigencies of the ſtate, by what rule of policy, or even of juſtice, particularly in a commercial kingdom, is it, that the man who exhibits plays, interludes, &c. ſhould meet with an indulgence denied to the ſons of agriculture?"

IRELAND.

Two figures, one repreſenting *Capt. Nankeen*, the other *Miſs Callico*, were carried through the ſtreets of Dublin, Aug. 23. attended by a moſt riotous and inſolent mob, in order to be hanged at the common gallows. The military were called out to keep the peace, and, the Lord Mayor at their head, met the rioters. Nothing could prevail upon them to diſperſe; and at laſt ſome of them (for great numbers were armed with piſtols and cutlaſſes) fired upon the ſoldiers. The word was then given, and the ſoldiers fired, and ſhot ſeven of the mob dead upon the ſpot, and wounded twelve others. The mob afterwards broke the windows of the Sheriff of Dublin; and a guard of highlanders was poſted at the Mayor's houſe, to prevent the like outrage there. In conſequence of theſe outrages the Lord Mayor publiſhed the following addreſs.

"In compaſſion for the headſtrong folly of a deluded multitude, whoſe inconſiderate raſhneſs is likely to occaſion the loſs of many lives, and prove deſtructive to the manufactures of this country, I am induced to caution you againſt the continuance of thoſe riots and diſorders which have occaſioned ſuch diſagreeable conſequences. Your impetuoſity has, I fear, prevented your allowing yourſelves time to reflect on what muſt inevitably be the reſult of your proceedings.

You imagine, that by terrifying a few timid females, you will be able to prevent the wear of foreign manufactures. You will be diſappointed: your interpoſition can poſſibly have but a temporary effect, even ſuppoſing you were permitted to proceed in your diſorders.

Demean yourſelves, then, like regular and induſtrious citizens. Spend your time, for the future, in the forwarding and improving your manufactures, and not in riot and diſorder. By ſo doing, I have no doubt you will bring them to ſuch a ſtate of perfection, as not only to induce the inhabitants of this kingdom to prefer them to all others, but even foreigners to ſeek for them with eagerneſs. Induſtry and application can effect the greateſt things. You are bleſ-

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fed with as good natural abilities as any people upon earth.

If you give, therefore, your attention to the improvement of your manufactures, there is no reaſon to imagine, but that, in a little time, they will arrive to as great a degree of perfection as thoſe of any nation whatever. They are already in great forwardneſs, and a little further perſeverance and emulation will ſhortly effect that which violence never can. Beſides, by a regular and orderly behaviour, you may perhaps induce the legiſlature to interpoſe in your behalf.

If you continue incorrigible, you will certainly prepoſſeſs them againſt you.

Receive this advice as from a friend and fellow-citizen, ſincerely deſirous of promoting your welfare. But if you perſiſt in your diſorderly proceedings, as chief magiſtrate, I muſt, and will, act with vigour and effect, and you muſt abide the conſequences. R. FRENCH.

Manſion-houſe, Aug. 24."

The maigſtrates likewiſe publiſhed a caution, forbidding all perſons whatever from aſſembling in numbers, or forming crowds, or parading through the ſtreets of the city or liberties; they alſo caution all good citizens, and friends to peace and order, to quit the ſtreets, and betake themſelves to their houſes, when any ſuch tumultuous or riotous aſſembly ſhall appear, leſt the neceſſary interpoſition of force may be attended with fatality or danger to the life of any innocent individual; and they have promiſed a conſiderable reward, to be paid to any perſon who ſhall, within the ſpace of three months, apprehend the firſt perſon who ſhall be guilty of taking away by force, cutting, or otherwiſe deſtroying, any ſort of merchandiſe or wearing-apparel, flour or other proviſions.

SCOTLAND.

On Tueſday, July 20. came on before the court of ſeſſion a queſtion concerning literary property. Counſel were heard upon it four days; Meſſ. Allan Macconochie and Alexander Murray for the purſuer, Meſſ. James Boſwell and Ilay Campbell for the defenders, Mr David Rae in reply for the purſuer, and Mr John Maclaurin in reply for the defenders; and the Lords gave their opinions on the 27th. The general queſtion was, Whether authors have, at common law, a perpetual and excluſive property in their works after publication? The cauſe immediately before the court was a proſecution brought by Mr Auſtin of London, bookſeller, againſt Meſſ. Donaldſon and Wood of Edinburgh, and Meuros of Kilmarnock, bookſellers, for printing and ſelling Stackhouſe's Hiſtory of the Bible, a book firſt publiſhed in the year 1732.

It was obſerved from the bench, in general, that the cauſe was ſtated with great ingenuity and learning in the printed papers; particular compliments were paid to the lawyers on both ſides; and it was much doubted by one of the Lords, if the cauſe had been ſo fully inveſtigated before the court of king's-bench, the only court who had ever acknowledged ſuch a right in authors as the one in queſtion. Moſt of them declared, that if ſuch right was given by the common law of England, it had no foundation or exiſtence in the common law of Scotland, or any other country in Europe. No traces of it were to be found in the Civil law, though in many things very minute; nor did it fall under any of the definitions of the common law given by Cicero. No mention is made of ſuch a right either in our ſtatute law or deciſions; and moſt of our lawyers, ſo far from ſuppoſing they had a perpetual excluſive property in their works, thought it neceſſary to take out particular patents for their own books.

It was alſo obſerved, that the interpretation of this ſort of property by the London bookſellers themſelves, was not a little curious; that they enlarged or limited it, as beſt ſuited their purpoſe. If they added a few notes to another perſon's work, this transferred the property: if they abridged it, this likewiſe transferred the property. In this manner they printed the Bible; and, by the ſame contrivance, five or ſix different perſons claimed a property in Shakſpeare, viz. Pope, Theobald, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Warburton, Johnſon, &c. Nor did the London bookſellers confine themſelves to books firſt wrote and publiſhed in England: many of the ſtationers company pretended rights to Virgil, Cæſar, Horace, &c. They even claimed the property in anonymous authors; and, in particular, obtained an injunction againſt printing the *Whole Duty of Man*, even the ſex of the author of which was to this day unknown.

It was obſerved, that there was no difference betwixt a machine and a book.

Every machine which was not protected by a particular patent, might be lawfully copied; every book not protected by the ſtatute of Q. Anne, which might be conſidered as a ſtanding patent for authors, might be lawfully printed. It required as great genius to invent many machines as to write a book; and the inventors were as well intitled to a perpetual monopoly as authors. A plough, a fire-engine, a ſilk mill, Harriſon's time-piece, the orrery, the arts of printing and engraving, were noble and uſeful inventions; but how fatal would be the conſequences if theſe were to be made perpetual monopolies? — A man who firſt gelded cattle, might pretend none ſhould take the benefit of his invention. The inventor of a method to make ſalt water freſh might prohibit any perſon from doing this but himſelf. The heirs of Raphael, Titian, &c. might ſue many of the modern painters who had copied their deſigns. — One of their Lordſhips humorouſly remarked, that equal inſtruction might be reaped from prints as books; and it was his opinion, Hogarth had more invention, humour, and ſentiment, than even Swift, or the ingenious author of Hudibras; he read his prints every time with new pleaſure. He added, that if the purſuer's doctrine were countenanced, it would be giving a perpetual property in nonſenſe, bawdy, and even treaſon and blaſphemy; for of ſuch conſiſted great part of our modern publications. In this manner might Wilkes claim a property in N° 45. and that licentious performance, *The Eſſay on Woman* [xxv. 184. 628, 32; — 622, 29. 30.]. He concluded with obſerving, that the methods practiſed by the London booksellers, put him in mind of Bayes's method of acquiring literary property. "Why (ſays Bayes) I take a book in my hand, either at home or elſewhere, for that's all one. If there be any wit in't, as there is no book but has ſome, I *tranſverſe* it; that is, if it be proſe, put it into verſe, (but that takes up ſome time); and if it be verſe, put it into proſe, called *tranſproſing*. — My next rule, is the rule of record, by way of table-book. Pray obſerve. As thus: I come into a coffeehouſe, or ſome other place where witty men reſort; I make as if I minded nothing; do you mark? but as ſoon as any one ſpeaks, pop I ſlap it down, and make that my own too."

There were thirteen judges on the bench, who ſpoke and voted in the following order, viz.

Lord Kennet,	Lord Gardenſton,
Lord Auchinleck,	Lord Coalſton,
Lord Hailes,	Lord Alva,
Lord Monboddo,	Lord Elliock,
Lord Juſtice-Clerk,	Lord Pitfour,
Lord Kames,	Lord Stonefield,

Lord Preſident.

All of whom, Lord Monboddo only excepted, gave their opinion againſt a perpetual property in books.

On the 11th of Auguſt, the court of ſeſſion pronounced ſentence againſt Peter and James Dow, late officers of exciſe in Stirling, for frauds committed againſt Chelſea hoſpital. The priſoners having been intruſted by the collector, who was in a bad ſtate of health, to pay the Chelſea penſioners, they, though they knew that certain penſioners were dead, prevailed on juſtices of the peace, under falſe pretences, to ſubſcribe affidavits, as if made by thoſe penſioners, importing, that they had appeared before the ſubſcribing juſtices, and made oath with regard to the ſeveral particulars required by law; and thoſe affidavits having been ſent to London, the penſions for thoſe dead penſioners were received, which the priſoners applied to their own uſe. The court found them guilty of procuring falſe and fraudulent affidavits for penſioners whom they knew to be dead, and of drawing the payments for theſe penſioners; and therefore declared them falſe and infamous perſons, incapable of holding any public office or truſt; and baniſhed them to the plantations in America, Peter Dow for life, and James Dow for fourteen years; and in caſe of return, to be impriſoned, whipt three ſeveral times, and re-tranſported. — The juſtices of peace who ſigned the affidavits, are ordered to attend at the bar of the court, upon the third ſederunt-day of November next.

A cauſe in which William Allan, teacher of languages in Edinburgh, was purſuer, and Anna Young, daughter of the deceaſed John Young of Newhall, Eſq; defender, was determined by the Commiſſaries of Edinburgh Aug. 11. — Miſs Young, who was poſſeſſed of a conſiderable fortune, having been put to Mr Allan's ſchool when about ten years of age, he, in order to come at her money, formed a ſcheme of getting her married to him whenever ſhe paſſed her twelfth year. With this view he was at great pains

pains to make her fond of him, by giving her trinkets and ſweetmeats; and the ſecond day after ſhe had paſſed her twelfth year, he, by a ſeries of artifice, prevailed on one of the miniſters of the city to perform the nuptial ceremony in his own houſe, without the knowledge of the defender's mother, or any of her friends. Her mother having got notice of what had been done, came and carried her home the ſame evening, and before they were bedded. Mr Allan then inſiſted in a declarator of marriage before the Commiſſaries; which was oppoſed on the part of Miſs Young. The firſt interlocutor of the Commiſſaries ordered her to be judicially examined; but previous to it, that Mr Allan ſhould have an interview with her, in preſence of the clerk of court, and the counſel on each ſide, in order to try, whether the oppoſition to the proceſs proceeded from Miſs Young herſelf, or, as Mr Allan alledged, from her friends. At this interview, ſhe expreſſed the ſtrongeſt diſlike to him. She was then judicially examined; after which a proof was allowed, and memorials were ordered. The defence was chiefly reſted on theſe grounds: 1. Her nonage, ſhe being juſt twelve, which, it was contended, was not the marriageable age of a female by the law of Scotland, but fourteen, as a female vaſſal's ward is declared then to expire, becauſe at that time ſhe may lawfully marry; though late writers, from an implicit attachment to the Roman law, had fixed the age of puberty in females at twelve; a period by far too early for the climate of this country. 2. Impoſition, ſeduction, and groſs breach of truſt, on the part of the purſuer, and minority and leſion on the part of the defender; on all which accounts, ſhe was intitled to be reſtored againſt the marriage, ſuppoſing it to have been legally contracted. The Commiſſaries aſſoilzied the defender from the concluſion of marriage.

At a general meeting of the adventurers in the bank of Scotland, held Sept. 21. it was reſolved to make a call for the remaining two tenths of their capital not yet paid in; by which that bank will be enabled to give an aid more effectually to the country, now that Meſſ. Douglas Heron and Company have given up the banking-buſineſs. —— P. S. The bank gives now only 3l. 17s. the ounce for defaced or light gold. [443.]

To encourage the brewing of beer, &c. the magiſtrates of Fortroſe, with the juſtices, and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, have entered into a reſolution, to drink no porter in any public houſe. This reſolution took place from and after the 30th of June.

According to a letter from Fort-William, of Aug. 20. three gentlemen of the name of Macdonell, with their families, and 400 highlanders, from the countries of Glengary, Glenmoriſton, Urquhart, and Strathglaſs, imbarked lately for America, having obtained a grant of lands in Albany.

By an advertiſement, dated, Aug. 16. the Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufacturers, and Improvements, in Scotland, offer a premium for the firſt 10,000l. value of linen goods ſold at the Edinburgh linen-hall after the 1ſt of September 1773, and before the 1ſt of September 1774, in the following manner: three per cent. on the firſt 3000l. ſold, two per cent. on the next 4000l. and one per cent. on the remaining 3000l.; an account of each manufacturer's ſale to be certified by the hall-keeper; and no proprietor whoſe ſales do not amount to 50l. to have a title to any ſhare of the premium.

"*Elgin, April* 28. 1773. The ſynod of Moray having reaſon to believe, that in the heat of political conteſts, meaſures have been taken of late in different parts of Scotland for introducing miniſters, and candidates for the miniſtry, as voters in county-elections, upon titles which, however they may be accounted legal, muſt unavoidably ſubject miniſters to reflections, and hurt their character and uſefulneſs; prompted by a laudable zeal for the intereſts of religion, and the honour of the miniſterial character, do unanimouſly teſtify their diſapprobation of clergymen accepting of ſuch qualifications; and did, and hereby do, in the warmeſt manner, recommend it to their brethren, and call upon them, to keep at a diſtance from all ſuch political tranſactions, and appoint this their recommendation, to be tranſmitted to their ſeveral preſbyteries, and to be inſerted in their books at their firſt meeting." [xxxiv. 636.]

A melancholy accident happened, Aug. 18. at Lady Glenorchy's chapel now building at Edinburgh [xxxiv. 580.]. The maſon-work was finiſhed, and the ſlaters buſy on the roof. A ſcaffold erected on the inſide for lathing and plaiſtering,

ſtering, gave way; by which Mr Dove, the undertaker of the building, and the foreman, were killed on the ſpot, and two workmen were much bruiſed.

James Smollet of Bonhill, Eſq; has erected an elegant monument, ſacred to the memory of the late Dr Tobias Smollet, a gentleman well known in the literary world. This monument is erected near Loch Lomond, about two miles from Cameron, on the banks of the beautiful water of Leven, the place where the Doctor was born, and which he celebrates in his laſt performance in a ſmall ode, beginning,

On Leven's banks, while free to rove,
And tune the rural pipe to love,
I envied not the happieſt ſwain
That ever trod th' Arcadian plain.

The workmen, in digging away the rubbiſh at the Weſt-kirk, Edinburgh, which is to be rebuilt, diſcovered lately a leaden coffin, which contained ſome bones, and a leaden urn. Upon opening the urn, a moſt fragrant ſmell iſſued out. On inſpecting the cauſe of it, they found a human heart finely embalmed, and in the higheſt ſtate of preſervation. No inſcription was upon the coffin by which the date could be traced, but it muſt have been there for ſome centuries. It is conjectured, that the heart belonged to ſome perſon, who, in the time of the cruſades, had gone to the Holy Land, and been there killed, and the heart, as was cuſtomary in thoſe times, embalmed, and ſent home to be interred with ſome of the family.

"*Edinburgh, July* 3. The following very remarkable incident happened in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow, the authenticity of which may be depended upon. One James Brown maſon in Calder loſt his ſpeech in a fever many years ago, and being lately ſeized with a fever, he again recovered it. The nurſe who waited on him, knowing him to have been dumb for fourteen years, was very much ſurpriſed upon his ſuddenly calling out to her to fetch him a drink. He continues to have the uſe of his ſpeech, although the fever has not quite left him."

A reaper near Borrowſtounneſs having lately eaten the ſeed of the wild poppy, fell into ſuch a profound ſleep, that he did not awake for eight days, though various methods were tried to awake him. At laſt, by jolting him ſome time on a cart, he came to himſelf, called for a drink, and walked to Linlithgow in the evening.

Marriages.

July 22. At New York, Richard Montgomery, Eſq; brother to the Counteſs of Ranelagh, to Miſs Livingſton, eldeſt daughter of Richard Livingſton, Eſq; one of the judges of the ſupreme court of judicature of that province.

Aug. 26. At Peterſburg, the Grand Duke of Ruſſia betrothed to [the Princeſs of Heſſe-Darmſtadt.]

Sept. 2. At London, Capt. Frazer, his Britannic Majeſty's commiſſary at Dunkirk, and ſon of George Frazer, Eſq; deputy-auditor of exciſe in Scotland, to Miſs Dumford, daughter of Stillingfleet Dumford, Eſq; in the Tower, and grand-daughter of the late Col. Demeritz.

4. At London, Mr Charles Finlay, aged 30, to Suſannah Jobſon, aged 15. This couple are both blind; and the bride's ſiſter was married to a blind man, about three years ago.

9. At Caſtle Grant, Alexander Penroſe Cumming, Eſq; of the 13th regiment of foot, to Miſs Helen Grant, daughter of Sir Ludivick Grant of Grant, Bt, deceaſed.

17. At Wells cathedral, John Hyde, Eſq; of Lincoln's Inn, lately appointed one of his Majeſty's judges of the ſupreme court of Calcutta, to Miſs Seymour, eldeſt daughter of the Rt Hon. and Rev. Lord Francis Seymour, and niece to the Duke of Somerſet.

22. At Edinburgh, Sir Robert Dalziel, Bt, of Binns, to Miſs Eliſabeth Graham, eldeſt daughter of Nicol Graham, Eſq; of Gartmore.

P. S. Oct. 8. At Edinburgh, John Mackenzie, Eſq; of Dolphinton, Advocate, to Miſs Alice Ord, daughter of Robert Ord, Eſq; Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Births.

Sept. 10. At Dunham Maſſey in Cheſhire, the Counteſs of Stamford, of a ſon.

15. At Dalvey, the ſeat of Sir Lewis Grant, Bt, Mrs Macdonell of Glengary, of a ſon and heir. [xxxiv. 695.]

17. At London, the Counteſs of Carliſle, of a ſon and heir.

22. The wife of Mr Clarkſon, on Snowhill, of three male children. This is the third time ſhe has had three within five years.

26. At London, the Lady of Lord Viſcount Torrington, of a daughter.

Deaths.

Aug. 11. At Bourdeaux, in an advanced age, George Ainſlie, Eſq; a Britiſh merchant. The bulk of his fortune, which is very conſiderable, devolves to his eldeſt ſon, a major in the Britiſh guards.

Sept. 8. At Cheſter, Mr Gilbert Dinwiddie,

die, merchant, ſon of the deceaſed Lawrence Dinwiddie, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow.

9 At Monkrig, near Haddington, James Stirling, Eſq; ſon of the late James Stirling, Eſq; of Keir.

9. At Edinburgh, Mr John Duncan, ironmonger in that city.

9 At Invereighty, George Simſon, Eſq; of Invereighty.

10 At Harwich, aged 102 Capt. Forbes, an officer in the navy.

11. At London, Sir Walter Barrowby, late one of the judges in the iſland of Jamaica.

12. At Glaſgow, in an advanced age, Mr George Buchanan, ſenior.

At Cloonterk, county of Mayo, in Ireland, John Jones, aged 102.

13. At Haddington, John Don, Eſq;

16. At Langley Park in Norfolk, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bt, K. B. aged 49.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Hall, a teller in the Royal Bank.

18. At Newcaſtle, Mr John Cuningham, author of many beautiful paſtoral poems.

18. At Haddington, Mrs Anne Stewart, wife of James Stwart, Eſq; and eldeſt daughter of the late John Stewart of Blairhall.

20. Capt. James Pringle of the firſt regiment of guards.

20. At Nice, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, John Brodie, Eſq; of Lethem.

21. At his houſe in Leith, Capt. Robert Innes, aged 87.

21 At London, Lady Napier, relict of the late Gen. Napier.

At Biſhop's Waltham, Hants, Admiral Fleming, aged 73. He had ſerved 50 years in the navy.

23. At Horſley in Eſſex, Mrs Winteree, aged 106. She has four daughters now living, the youngeſt of whom is upwards of 80.

23 At Bath, of a palſy, Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingſton, K. G. a General, &c. His Grace ſucceeded his grandfather, Evelyn, March 5. 1725-6, his father William dying, July 1. 1713, in the lifetime of his grandfather. In 1769 his Grace married Miſs Chudleigh, by whom he had no iſſue.

24. At Aix, in Provence, in France, Alexander Stewart, Earl of Galloway, one of the Lords of Police. His Lordſhip married, firſt, Lady Anne Keith, ſecond daughter of William ninth Earl Mariſchal, and ſiſter of George, the Earl in whoſe favour an act was paſſed in 1760, and of the deceaſed Field-Marſhal [xxi. 151.]; by whom he had two ſons, who died young [i 35.], and a daughter, Lady Mary, married to Lord Fortroſe [iii. 475.], and mother of the preſent Earl of Seaforth. His Lordſhip married, ſecondly, Lady Katharine Cochran, daughter of John fourth Earl of Dundonald; by whom he has the following iſſue now alive: 1. John, Lord Gairlies, member for Luggerſhall, and one of the Lords of Trade; 2. Keith, member for Wigton, and one of the grooms of the bedchamber to the Duke of Glouceſter; 3. Lady Katharine, married to James Murray, Eſq; of Broughton; 4. Lady Suſannah, married to Earl Gower; 5. Lady Euphemia; 6. Lady Harriot, married to Lord Archibald Hamilton; 7. Lady Charlotte, married to the Earl of Dunmore.

24. At Alloa, Lieut. Cridland, of the 17th regiment of foot.

26. Mr James Gilchriſt, miniſter at Foveran, aged 72.

28 At London, Charles Howard, Eſq; ſon of the late Earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire.

28. Robert Cullen, Eſq; of Parkhead.

P. S. Oct. 1. At Edinburgh, Mr George Cuninghame, ſon of Dr Henry Cuninghame, late phyſician in Edinburgh.

1. At Glaſgow, Mr Lawrence Hill, one of the miniſters of that city.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

Sept. 1. The Rt Hon. Sir John Goodrike, Bt, was ſworn of the Privy Council this day, and took his ſeat at the board.

4. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Sir Hugh Palliſſer, Bt, Sir John Williams, Kt, George Marſh, Timothy Brett, William Palmer, and William Bateman, Eſqs, Sir Richard Temple, Bt, Frederick Rogers, James Gambier, and Charles Proby, Eſqs, to be Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy.

War-office, Aug. 5. 1773. *continued*, [448.].

69th reg. of foot: Enſ. Joſeph Houlton to be Lieutenant, vice Daniel Houghton; by purchaſe.

Ditto: James Abercrombie, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Joſeph Houlton; by purchaſe.

Lieut. Samuel Hadley, (from half pay), to be Lieutenant to Captain George Coote's Independent company of Invalids at Landguard fort, vice Adam Wood, deceaſed.

Serj.-Maj. —— Anderſon, of the 20th regiment of foot, to be Enſign to Lt-Col. Blackett's Independent company of Invalids at Cheſter, vice Robert Balch, deceaſed.

Capt. Stephen Kemble, of the 1ſt battalion of the Royal American regiment of foot, to be Deputy Adjutant General for North America, with the rank of Major in the army, vice Richard Maitland, deceaſed.

War-office, Aug. 17.

2d troop of life-guards: Second Lieut. and Lieut.-Col. Felix Buckley is appointed to be Firſt Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lewis Charles Montolieu; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. and Maj. William Egerton to

to be Second Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Felix Buckley; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Guidon and Maj. William John Spearman Waſey to be Cornet and Major, vice William Egerton; by purchaſe

Ditto: Exempt and Capt. Richard Timms to be Guidon and Major, vice William John Spearman Waſey; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Adj. and Lieut. George Barlow to be Exempt and Captain, vice Richard Timms.

Ditto: Sub-Brig. and Corn. Charles Morris to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice George Barlow; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Leman, Gent. to be Sub-Brigadier and Cornet, vice Charles Morris; by purchaſe.

King's reg. of dragoon-guards: Lieut. Hatton Flood to be Adjutant, vice John Prince; by purchaſe.

Royal North Britiſh reg. of dragoons: Serj.-Maj. Patrick M'Callum to be Adjutant, vice James Chriſtie, who reſigns.

Inniſkilling reg. of dragoons: Lieut. Clement Newſham to be Captain, vice John Robins preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Cornet William Elliott to be Lieutenant, vice Clement Newſham; by purchaſe.

1ſt reg. of foot-guards: Enſ. Richard Steynor Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Joſhua Iremonger; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Andrew John Drummond, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Richard Steynor Jones; by purchaſe.

Coldſtream reg. of foot-guards: John Byron, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Charles Lord Vife. Peterſham, preferred; by purchaſe.

3d reg. of foot-guards: Capt. Thomas Byron to be Captain of a Company, vice Patrick Earl of Dumfries; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ George Lord Viſc Chewton to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Byron; by purchaſe.

16th reg. of foot: Enſ. William Macpherſon to be Adjutant, vice Edward Fleming; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. William Macpherſon to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Fleming; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Thomas Mewburne, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Macpherſon; by purchaſe.

29th reg of foot: Capt. Jeremiah French to be Major, vice Pierce Butler; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ Charles Lord Viſc. Peterſham, of the Coldſtream regiment of foot-guards, to be Captain, vice Jeremiah French; by purchaſe.

32d reg. of foot: Enſ. Thomas Hiffernan to be Lieutenant, without purchaſe, vice Charles Ewart.

Ditto: Robert Venables Hinde, Gent. to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Thomas Hiffernan.

39th reg. of foot: Lt-Col. Charles Roſs, from halfpay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Richard Rochfort Mervyn, who exchanges.

56th reg of foot: Thomas Hackett, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Powel; by purchaſe.

67th reg. of foot: ——— Campbell, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Luckett, preferred; by purchaſe.

War-office, Aug. 19.

King's reg. of dragoon guards: Charles Gray, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice Henry Fox, preferred; by purchaſe.

15th reg. of foot: Enſ. John Pidcock, from halfpay, to be Enſign, vice Joſeph Willock, who exchanges.

2d batt. of the Royal American reg. of foot: Lt Col. Gabriel Chriſtie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Frederick Haldiman, preferred.

Ditto: Thomas Allen, Gent to be Enſign, vice John Strickland; by purchaſe.

69th reg. of foot: Maj. Gavin Cochrane, of the 1ſt battalion of the Royal American regiment of foot, to be Major, vice John Nairne; by purchaſe.

Capt. William Dunbar, late of the 44th regiment, to be Town-Major of Quebec, vice Patrick Murray, who reſigns

James Barbut, Eſq; to be Commiſſary of Stores and Proviſions in Weſt Florida, vice ——— White, deceaſed.

War-office, Sept. 20.

1ſt troop of horſe grenadier-guards: Lieut. and Capt. Jacob Sawbridge is appointed to be Major, vice Claude Benezet; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Guidon and Capt Edward Whitwell to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Jacob Sawbridge; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Sub-Lieut. George Boſcawen to be Guidon and Captain, vice Edward Whitwell; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Adj. and Lieut. John Beckford to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice George Boſcawen; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Robinſon, Gent. to be Adjutant and Sub-Lieutenant, vice John Beckford; by purchaſe.

Royal reg. of horſe-guards: Quartermaſter John Hall, of the 6th regiment of dragoons, to be Quartermaſter, vice Thomas Bottomly.

4th reg. of dragoons: Corn. Henry Hood to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Beaumont; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Peter John Luard, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Henry Hood; by purchaſe.

Queen's reg. of dragoons: Thomas Barker, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John William Egerton, preferred; by purchaſe.

Queen's

Queen's reg. of light dragoons: Lieut. Peter Auriol Drummond, of the 61ſt regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Crofts; by purchaſe.

2d bat. of the royal reg. of foot: —— Lord Bamff to be Enſign, vice Richard Dawſon, deceaſed.

19th reg. of foot: Lieut. William Green to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert M'Gill; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ Robert Longfield to be Lieutenant, vice William Green; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Howorth, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Longfield; by purchaſe.

20th reg of foot: William Charlton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Harriſon; by purchaſe.

30th reg. of foot: Richard Northey, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Denzill Ibbetſon, deceaſed.

50th reg. of foot: Lieut Henry Oliphant, from halfpay, to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander Dowe, who exchanges.

52d reg. of foot: Lieut. Paul Dayrell to be Captain, vice Thomas Stubbs; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Richard Addiſon to be Lieutenant, vice Paul Dayrell; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Charles Newton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Richard Addiſon; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Henry Benſon Brown, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Richard Madan; by purchaſe.

1ſt bat. of the royal American reg. of foot: Capt. Charles Philips to be Captain, vice Gavin Cochrane, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Capt. Marcus Prevoſt, from halfpay, to be Captain, vice James Stephenſon, who exchanges.

Ditto: Lieut. Barnard Ratzer to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Charles Philips; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. Francis Duffield (of the ſecond bat.) to be Lieutenant, vice Barnard Ratzer; by purchaſe.

2d bat. of the royal American reg. of foot: —— Worſely, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Francis Duffield, preferred; by purchaſe.

66th reg. of foot: Enſ. John Oliver Howe to be Lieutenant, vice John Fryer, deceaſed.

Ditto: —— Alcock, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Oliver Howe.

Robert Adair, Eſq; to be Surgeon to Chelſea hoſpital, vice John Ranby, deceaſed.

Serj.-Maj. Richard Burk, of the 6th regiment of dragoons, to be Town-Adjutant of Portſmouth, vice Charles D'Avenant, deceaſed.

Lieut. John Nordberg, of the 1ſt bat. of the royal American regiment, to be Captain by Brevet in America only.

War-office, Sept. 30.

Queen's reg. of dragoon-guards: Lieut John Quantock is appointed to be Adjutant, vice George Street; by purchaſe.

Royal reg. of dragoons: —— Heywood, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Henry Pigott, preferred; by purchaſe.

4th reg. of dragoons: Thomas Alſton, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Fettyplace Nott; by purchaſe

Queen's reg. of light dragoons: Corn. Henry Pigott, of the royal regiment of dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice William Shuttleworth; by purchaſe.

11th reg. of foot: Thomas Radcliffe, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Tencate; by purchaſe

16th reg. of foot: Enſ. Thomas Taylor Bird to be Lieutenant, vice Samuel Barry; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Thomas Wintringham, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Taylor Bird; by purchaſe

30th reg of foot: Robert Henry Mallory, Gent to be Enſign, vice Richard Parke; by purchaſe.

36th reg. of foot: Lieut. Francis Cheſter to be Captain, vice Richard Humpton; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. John Abel Walter to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Cheſter; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Robert Burne, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Abel Walter; by purchaſe.

43d reg. of foot: Lieut. Duncan Cameron to be Captain, vice Robert Shaw; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. James Loſack to be Lieutenant, vice Duncan Cameron; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Charles Kerr, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Loſack; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. William Miller to be Adjutant, vice Duncan Cameron, preferred;

50th reg. of foot: Enſ. Edward Deſpard to be Lieutenant, vice William Miller deceaſed.

Ditto: —— Wilſon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Edward Deſpard.

51ſt reg. of foot: Enſ. John James to be Lieutenant, vice David Winſtanley; by purchaſe.

Ditto: James Montgomery, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John James; by purchaſe.

64th reg. of foot: Enſ. Matthew Millett to be Lieutenant, vice William Fitzpatrick, deceaſed.

Ditto: J. Hay, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Matthew Millett.

From other papers.

Dublin caſtle, Aug. 2.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas Erle to be Colonel of the 20th reg. of foot, in the room of Ld Viſc. Townſhend, preferred.

Lt-Col. John Burgoyne, of the 58th reg. of foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the

14th

14th regiment of dragoons, in the room of Maj.-Gen. Erle.

Dublin caſtle, Sept. 30.

Thomas Pope to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas Sawer Major, Hon. Henry Skeffington a Captain, Robert Corbet Captain-Lieutenant, Wylrants Olphert a Lieutenant, and Samuel Achmuty a Cornet, of the ſecond regiment of horſe.

On Monday, Sept. 13. the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred, by the univerſity of Edinburgh, on the following eight young gentlemen, ſtudents in the univerſity, after they had undergone, ſeverally, the private examinations of the profeſſors, and publicly defended each a diſſertation, previouſly printed and diſtributed, the titles of which are here annexed to their names reſpectively, viz. [334.]

Three from England, viz.

James Johnſtone, *De angina maligna.*
George Pearſon, *De putredine animalibus poſt mortem ſuperveniente.*
Robert Butler Remmett, *De opii uſu in morbis inflammatoriis.*

Three from Ireland, viz.

William Boyd, *De diabete.*
Charles Newman, *De dyſpepſia.*
Boyle Coghlan, *De plethora.*

Two of Scotland, viz.

John Ligertwood, *De angina inflammatoria.*
William Wemyſs, *De opthalmia.*

"*Edinburgh, Sept.* 4. We hear that Profeſſor James Beattie of Aberdeen has received from government a penſion of 200 l. *per ann.* as a reward for his literary merit." [378.]

The Edinburgh bill of burials for September 1773.

Within the city	Males 25	49	86. Decr. 12.	
	Fem. 24			
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 19	37		
	Fem. 18			

Age.		N°	Diſeaſes.	N°
Under	2	36	Aged	5
Between	2 & 5	5	Aſthma	1
	5 & 10	6	Bowelhive	5
	10 & 20	7	Childbed	2
	20 & 30	5	Conſumption	22
	30 & 40	4	Fever	19
	40 & 50	6	Flux	1
	50 & 60	4	Killed by a fall	1
	60 & 70	9	Meaſles	8
	70 & 80	3	Small pox	10
	80 & 90	1	Stillborn	4
	90 & 100	0	Teething	8

Prices of grain at Haddington, Oct. 8. 1773.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	23 s. 0 d.	19 s. 6 d.	18 s. 0 d.
Bear,	20 s. 6 d.	19 s. 8 d.	17 s. 2 d.
Oats,	15 s. 0 d.	14 s. 0 d.	13 s. 4 d.
Peaſe,	17 s. 0 d.	16 s. 0 d.	14 s. 8 d.

The Magiſtrates and Town-council of Edinburgh.

1 GILBERT LAURIE, Eſq; Lord Provoſt
2 JOHN BROWN, merchant,
3 GEORGE MACQUEEN, merchant,
4 JOHN TOD, merchant,
5 JAMES TORRY, merchant, } Bailies
6 CHARLES WRIGHT, ſtationer, Dean of Guild
7 JAMES STIRLING, merchant, Treaſurer
8 John Carmichael, merchant, Old Provoſt
9 John Kid, merchant,
10 John Grieve, merchant,
11 Archibald Campbell, brewer,
12 Thomas Cleghorn, merchant, } Old Bailies
13 Walter Hamilton, merchant, Old Dean of Guild
14 John Wordie, banker, Old Treaſurer, and College Treaſurer
15 Charles Innes, merchant,
16 John Moſſman, merchant,
17 Richard Richardſon, merchant, } Merchant Counſellors
18 Orlando Hart, ſhoemaker,
19 Thomas Herriot, wright, } Trades Counſellors
20 THOMAS SIMSON, pewterer, *Convener*,
21 William Inglis, ſurgeon,
22 Alexander Gardiner, goldſmith,
23 William Jamieſon, maſon,
24 Thomas Dick, ſhoemaker,
25 William Raeburn, weaver, } Ordinary Council-Deacons
26 David Stewart, glover,
27 Mark Sprott, furrier,
28 John Bonnar, painter,
29 John Brunton, ſtaymaker,
30 John Maſon, baker,
31 George Mellis, fleſher,
32 Hampden Predie, hatter,
33 Thomas Kirk, dyer, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons

Thomas Cleghorn, Admiral, and Bailie of Leith; — James Cundell brewer, and Adolphus Scales ropemaker, Reſident Bailies.

John Grieve, Baron-Bailie of Canongate and Caltoun; — Daniel Miller merchant, and Archibald Aitken wright, Reſident Bailies, and Alexander Miller glaſier, Treaſurer.

Archibald Campbell, Baron-Bailie of Portſburgh and Potter-row; — John Megget brewer, and Walter Scot ſhoemaker, Reſident Bailies.

Charles Innes, Captain of the Orange Colours

Charles Innes, merchant,
Archibald Macdowal, merchant,
Thomas Herriot wright,
William Jamieſon, maſon,
John Bonnar, painter, } Guild Counſellors

Edinburgh, Oct. 19. 1773. Oat-meal, 1 d. Bear-meal, 8 d. 2 f. Peaſe-meal, 9 d.